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U.S. ARMS DEEDS OFFER NO GROUNDS FOR OPTIMISM

LD132333 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 13 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpt] U.S. news agencies report that as early as this week a prolix document may be circulated in Washington, setting out the general, so to speak, global aims of U.S. foreign policy for the next 4 years. At the same time, some organs of the U.S. bourgeois press are speculating that this document will devote much attention to problems of peace and arms control, that is, to curbing the arms race, limiting, and perhaps even reducing armaments.

An official Washington representative stated that in his second term of office Reagan will undoubtedly devote more time to an arms control policy, and even added that in this matter the United States should display more mental activity [zhivost uma].

It is said that to this end a new state post will even be established, that of special envoy for questions of arms limitation, and a suitable person for this post is now being sought in Washington.

The future will show what all this means, and how the U.S. greater mental activity will be manifested. Perhaps on that side of the ocean they have finally realized not only the immense danger of a further spiral of the nuclear arms race, but also all the absurdity and vanity of attempts to attain military supremacy over the USSR. One would like to believe this. One would like to depend on it.

However, as Washington's deeds -- not its words -- show, there are unfortunately no particular grounds for optimistic expectations of this kind. In his latest interview in TIME magazine, the U.S. President declared: We cannot go on for several decades having to live in a world under the threat of these -- that is, nuclear -- weapons, and in the knowledge that some madman can push the button someplace. His words are right, of course. All that is needed is to have the U.S. practical deeds correspond to them. The USSR has unfailingly demonstrated, and still demonstrates, its readiness for negotiations -- specific, honest, and equal negotiations. There is no important question in the field of curbing the arms race and removing the threat of war for which our country has not made constructive proposals. These proposals meet with approval in the United Nations from the entire world public. As for Washington, it either rejects them or pretends to be deaf and dumb. And the other side puts forward no constructive proposals of its own. One wonders what there can be to conduct negotiations about.

The U.S. leader expresses fears that some madman might press the button. But this is precisely the direction Washington is heading.

CHARIKOV COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR ARMS TALKS

LD132302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Exactly a year has passed since the United States began deploying new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Here is an up-to-date news commentary: Contrary to the Interests of Peace and the Security of the Peoples. At the microphone is Igor Charikov.

[Charikov] A session of the NATO Council met in Washington in December 1979. At this session a decision was adopted that radically influenced the international situation. Under pressure from the U.S. Administration, the European members of NATO agreed to deploy on their territory 574 missiles of two types: Pershing II's and Tomahawk cruise missiles.

This decision was adopted under the pretext of restoring the balance of nuclear missile weapons in Europe, but in reality to obtain superiority over the USSR in this sphere, because U.S. strategists clearly have their own idea of the meaning of parity. They present equality in the relationship of forces as strategic vulnerability for the United States.

From the very start the USSR warned the United States and its Western European allies that the decision adopted in Washington could have consequences that would harm the cause of peace. It was pointed out in particular that the implementation of this decision to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe would invalidate the talks that were then being held in Geneva on limiting precisely this type of armaments.

Despite the USSR's warnings, despite the protests from the public of the West European countries, the United States went ahead with the deployment of the new missiles. The first cruise missile components were delivered to the U.S. Air Force Base at Greenham Common, in England.

Did this action strengthen the security of the Western European countries or of the United States itself? Undoubtedly not. The very presence of Pershing II's and Tomahawks on West German, British, and Italian soil made these countries potential targets for retaliatory strikes. There even appeared the expression "nuclear hostage of the United States," which is now used to describe those countries where these missiles are deployed.

The USSR adheres to the position that if the United States ceases to deploy missiles in Western Europe, and if the existing installations are dismantled, it will become possible to resume the talks in Geneva. This position has been frequently expressed in statements by Soviet leaders. If, as the head of the White House asserts, the United States is striving to normalize relations with the USSR, this must be proven by deeds. In his message to U.S. readers in a book published a few days ago in the United States, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said: When both sides display a readiness to adhere to the principle of equality and equal security and, on this basis, reach mutually acceptable agreements, including on arms limitation, the situation in relations between our countries will change and change for the better.

U.S. WANTS TO MAKE W. EUROPE 'NUCLEAR MAGNET'

LD122150 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

November 14, 1983 has become a dark day for the cause of peace. It was on that day that the Pentagon started deploying new U.S. first strike nuclear missle weapons on the territory of the FRG, Britain, and Italy. This meant a qualitatively new spiral in the arms race and has led to a considerable heightening of tension in Europe and all over the world.

Prompted by a noble striving to prevent these dangerous developments, the USSR urged the leaders of the USA and their NATO allies to seriously consider all the consequences with which the deployment of U.S. "Pershing-2s" and cruise missiles is fraught, to save mankind from the impending danger. But they in Washington and West European capitals left this call unanswered.

A year that has passed since then confirmed the correctness of Soviet warnings most clearly. A rough balance in medium-range nuclear weapon systems existed in Euope at the time of the commencement of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, while NATO had an advantage in nuclear charges.

So the assertions of the Pentagon and NATO generals that the U.S. missiles are, allegedly, needed to overcome "military imbalance" turn out to be a transparent propaganda camouflage. During the debates in West European parliaments on the question of the missile deployment a number of deputies were exposing these allegations. They stressed that Washington is sending "Pershing II's and cruise missiles to Western Europe in the hope of dealing a nuclear strike so that the United States should not be be subjected to retaliation.

Precisely this striving is the basis of U.S. strategy of a so-called "limited" nuclear war, according to which Western Europe is called upon to play the role of "nuclear magnet" of sorts.

The real purpose of U.S. "Pershing" and cruise missiles is not defensive, but offensive, the dealing of a first nuclear strike. Therefore, contrary to what is asserted in Washington, they not at all promote the consolidation of the security of West European countries. Quite the contrary, they enhance the threat to their security. For granting their territory as a launch pad for U.S. missiles, those countries are actually turned into the Pentagon's nuclear hostages. Those governments that gave the "green light" to U.S. missiles assert that this nuclear machine cannot be launched without their knowledge. But American General Bernard Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander -- Europe, declares with a martinet's bluntness that he personally can issue an order to use nuclear weapons in case of need. With the continued deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries Washington has not lessened the demands on its NATO allies. They are compelled to spend more on the maintenance of those missles and on the further race of coventional arms. And now the Pentagon is pressing for the participation of those countries in "star wars" planned by Washington.

While U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles are deployed, Washington and NATO strategists would like to impose their stand on the Soviet Union. These calculations failed, just as the striving to face the Soviet Union with an accomplished fact, to infringe on its security. The Soviet Union warned that the United States' and NATO's claims to military superiority can never be achieved. And the Soviet Union is true to its word. It has implemented appropriate measures for the consolidation of its security and the security of other countries of the socialist community.

The deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles has blocked the process of arms limitation and reduction. But the Soviet Union, adhering to this process. declares that it is prepared for serious and honest talks on the principles of equality and equal security.

U.S. BLOCKING CONCLUSION OF TEST BAN TREATY

LD111728 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

This weekend the United States set off another underground explosion of a nuclear device at the range in Nevada. This is the 13th undergound nuclear explosion this year officially announced by Washington.

The nuclear tests continued by the USA are aimed at further perfection of mass destruction weapons, at the creation of its new varieties. Figures cited by THE NEW YORK TIMES show with what speed the nuclear flowline operates in the USA. According to this information up to 5 units of nuclear weapons are added to U.S. nuclear arsenals every day.

Undergound tests of new types of nuclear weapons conducted by Washington are prompted by its striving to achieve military superiority so as to dictate its will to other sovereign countries.

This is why the United States not only blocks possibilities of new agreements with regard to arms limitation and reduction, above all nuclear arms limitation and reduction, but also undermines agreements achieved earlier. The threshold test ban treaty between the USSR and the USA was signed in Moscow more than ten years ago, in July 1974. Both sides stressed that the implementation of concrete measures set out in the treaty would meet the interests of the consolidation of peace and further easing of nuclear tension. Specifically, the USA and the USSR undertook to limit their underground nuclear explosions to the minimum. Another important document, the peaceful nuclear explosive treaty was signed between the USSR and the USA in May 1976.

The United States has not ratified these treaties to this day. Washington thus put obstacles to the coming into force of a number of important measures aimed at increasing the confidence that agreements achieved will be strictly observed.

The USSR suggested to the USA to resume and conclude the talks on the comprehensive test ban. As is known the treaty on banning nuclear explosions in the three media was signed back in August 1963 and was assessed all over the world as an example of political wisdom, as a confirmation of a possibility to agree on most acute problems, given mutual wish.

But now Washington does not wish to conduct talks on the comprehensive test ban. It rejects also the moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests suggested by the Soviet Union.

In the anwsers to the questions of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that there exist real opportunities to work out an agreement on general and complete ban of nuclear weapon tests. He pointed out that this would curb the nuclear arms race. Konstantin Chernenko said the United States could prove by deeds how sincere its statements in favor of nuclear arms limitation are.

U.S. PLANS TO BUILD UP CHEMICAL WEAPONS VIEWED

PM131058 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Same Course"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Nov -- The Reagan administration intends to continue the strenuous buildup of U.S. chemical weapons arsenals. As THE WASHINGTON POST stresses, the Pentagon "will strive even more persistently for appropriations to produce chemical weapons."

It is clear from the newspaper's report that it is a question of producing so-called binary munitions that are loaded with deadly nerve gas. As is well known, construction of a giant military complex where around 70,000 of these munitions will be produced annually is in full swing in the city of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. It is planned to spend the astronomical sum of 10 billion dollars in 1983-1987 on implementing the massive program for the "chemical rearming" of America, which has been announced by the Reagan administration.

The United States already has a powerful arsenal of these barbaric weapons at its disposal. More than 90 types of chemical weapons, including 55,000 metric tons of the highly toxic GB and VX poisonous nerve agents and over 3 million chemical munitions of various kinds are stored at Army dumps in the continental United States. As a result of the implementation of the Reagan administration's program, these enormous reserves will be increased by around another 2 million units through the creation of aerial bombs, artillery shells, mortar bombs, and shells loaded with binary compounds.

People in Washington do not think it necessary to conceal the aim of these sinister preparations. "The United States," A. Hoeber, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of the Army, stated in an April 1982 speech at Georgetown University, "must constantly threaten the USSR with the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and see chemical warfare as part and parcel of any conflict."

The buildup of chemical weapons arsenals in every possible way is seen in the White House as only one of the important components of Reagan administration policy. "This year," the newspaper says, "U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger will be insisting that the Pentagon be allocated not less than 335 billion dollars in the budget for fiscal 1986."

U.S. TO BEGIN TESTING 'BIOLOGICAL AEROSOLS'

LD120017 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported that the U.S. Army has demanded allocations for work with large qualities of biological aerosols. Mikhail Glebov makes these comments:

In more ordinary terms this means that tests will be made to spray bacteria and microbes. To step up such tests the Army wants to get money for the construction of an aerosol laboratory at Dugway testing ground in Utah. However, this project is only an element of a program of expanding the development of chemicals and bacteriological weapons worth $250 million.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the request for subsidies for the new laboratory stressed that the tests involving sprays were essential to evaluate the degree of readiness for chemical warfare. The document said that the laboratory would help to observe the strictest precautions while working with big quantities of aerosols, but there have been many cases when American generals were not so particular and acted much more freely. Representatives of the Pentagon have often felt such a great desire of evaluating the degree of readiness for chemical warfare that they could not remain in laboratories any longer. Millions of innocent people in the United States became guinea pigs in their turn. In (?1960) this role was given to the residents of San Francisco when bacteria were sprayed in the bay area from a ship. After that a major outburst of lung diseases was registered in the city.

The other places where the Army has spread bacteria are the airport in Washington and the New York subway. Later, in 1977, a U.S. Army report admitted that by 1969 the United States had staged over 200 such experiments. However, there are much fresher examples showing that American generals prefer to act in the open air rather than in laboratories. Just recently vast territories in the northeast of Brazil were chosen as a testing field. Even the Brazilian Government knew nothing of the fact. Americans pretended to be clearing land for a power plant, though in reality they were testing new defoliants brought from the United States. Over 7,000 Brazilians are reported to have died as a result of the experiment.

In the light of these facts, the Pentagon's concern for precautions which allegedly prompts it to build the new laboratory in Dugway sounds unconvincing. Experiments on the population of American cities became known to the public only 10 years later. The tragedy in Brazil came to light 3 years later. Who knows in how many years we will learn where and on whom the American generals are staging their tests now?

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM131555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] Attraction

Exactly 67 years ago, on 11 November 1917, PRAVDA wrote: "The Government of People's Commissars is a genuine worker and peasant government.... Despite the bourgeoisie's efforts at resistance.... this coalition of revolutionary classes will inexorably lead forward the cause of the liberation of labor, to the delight and hope of all the poor and to the horror and wrath of the rich classes...." The banners of the struggle against war and capital were to be unfurled above the world.

The philosophical optimism of the Communists that permeated these lines: How realistic it was! During the celebrations on the 67th anniversary of October, red banners were flying above the streets of Moscow and other Soviet cities, above the fraternal countries' capitals, and above many parts of the world. Everywhere, friends of peace and progress noted that Great October illuminates, like an unfading star, the path of social and national liberation, and mankind's deliverance from war. This is in line with the hopes of working people the world over.

However, bellicose anticommunists have still not abandoned their efforts to belittle the enormous revolutionary impact of Great October on the course of history and to falsify the impressive results of the Leninist course. The latest example of slander is the book "The Russian Revolutions of 1917: The Origin of Modern Communism" [according to British "Who's Who," title is "1917: The Russian Revolutionaries and the Origins of Modern Communism"] by the British Sovietologist L. Schapiro, published recently in New York. For $19.95 the reader gets the same collection of cliches that was used by the ranting anti-Soviets of 67 years ago: "Bolshevik extremism," "the threat posed by the Bolsheviks' desire for power," "the Draconian measures of one-party power," and so forth. As we can see, since 1917 the anti-Soviets have not enriched their political thinking or their vocabulary. They are motivated by the same old uncontrollable hatred of the Soviet land.

Western oracles predicted the total isolation and inevitable collapse of the new-born Soviet republic. They were badly mistaken, but they learned nothing from their mistake. Observer R. Kaiser of THE WASHINGTON POST proclaims: "Today, the Soviet Union is powerful, but isolated.... Communism has lost its attraction...." He does not cite any facts to confirm his idea, because all the facts indicate the opposite -- the mounting influence of the ideas and practice of real socialism on the course of world events and the USSR's immense international authority.

The minds of millions and millions of people of goodwill have been attracted by the Soviet peace initiatives. The USSR's collection of proposals on the burning issues of war and peace occupies a dominant position on the agendas of the UN General Assembly session, the Stockholm conference, and other international forums. Why?

"The new revolutionary government of the soviets is not a government of distant promises and attractive pledges. It is the government of the revolutionary cause, "PRAVDA wrote on 9 November 1917. The emphasis on concrete, radical action rather than attractive pledges was and still is an integral trait of our state's activity. The Soviet peace program is geared to constructive, practicable acts aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

The example of real socialism becomes increasingly attractive as it reveals more fully its fundamental advantages over the world of class exploitation. "...Not only the liberation of Russia, but the liberation of oppressed workers and peasants in other countries as well is what our revolution heralds," our paper predicted the day after the victory of Great October. Now the liberated area of the planet embraces the countries of socialism and many young developing states, above all those that have opted for a socialist orientation.

The correlation of forces in the world continues to change in favor of the forces of peace and socialism despite yesterday's men, who are trying in vain to stop the clock of history.

The Will of the Nicaraguan People

Preparations for the general election in Nicaragua were taking place at the same time in two countries -- naturally enough, in that same Central American republic, and (unnaturally) in the United States.

Washington did many months of dirty work to disrupt the election. The U.S. undeclared war against Nicaragua intensified in the spring. Approximately 10,000 "contras" invaded Nicaraguan territory from Honduras and Costa Rica, sowing death and terror. They destroyed electoral registration premises, murdered or abducted members of electoral commissions, and intimidated people who expressed a wish to participate in the election.

At the prompting of Washington's emissaries, ultrarightist elements tried to organize an election boycott. The American embassy exerted behind-the-scenes pressure on certain political parties in an effort to get them to withdraw their candidates. The Yankee diplomats even stooped to bribery.

However, when it became clear that the election was not going to be disrupted, the U.S. National Security Council, at a session chaired by the President himself on 30 October adopted a detailed plan for a psychological warfare operation to discredit the election. The White House was quick to call the election "illegal" and "fictitious" even before it was held.

The U.S. "participation" in someone else's election will go down in the history of diplomacy as a disgraceful example of the most crude interference in another sovereign state's internal affairs, and as a shameful piece of imperialist hypocrisy. Paris LE MONDE remarks: "The United States has one law for its friends and another for its enemies. The recent elections in El Salvador, Guatemala, and the Philippines, where opposition forces were subjected to discrimination and the voting took place in an atmosphere of fear, were extolled by Washington as a 'victory' for democracy. However, in Nicaragua, where the counterrevolutionaries have U.S. backing, the Americans denounced the general election before it took place."

Rage is a bad counselor in politics. It blinded the bitter enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution. The people in Washington were in a mad rush to make unwarranted attacks on an election that had not yet taken place... They were totally reckless. Now they are in disgrace.

Hundreds of foreign observers who were in Nicaragua and actually watched the voting published statements, said that the election had been free and fair. Over 80 percent of the Nicaraguans elegible to vote did vote, Ann Garrels, correspondent of the U.S. ABC television company, reported from Managua.

Free, fair, and the first genuinely democratic election in Nicaraguan history -- these are the assessments we find in practically all the world press reports.

The fact that the people's revolutionary vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), won an impressive victory in a democratic election is causing paroxysms of anger on the Potomac. The overwhelming majority of voters, 67 percent, voted for FSLN presidential candidate Daniel Ortega. The results are evidence of the great prestige of the Sandinist Front, which led the struggle to overthrow the pro-American Somoza dictatorship.

The results of the Nicaraguan election were a devastating blow to imperialist rhetoric about "concern for human rights" and "championing democracy." They plainly show that true democracy occurs when the people discard military dictatorships set up by Washington and get rid of Uncle Sam's tyrannical patronage. What kind of democracy is it in Chile, for example, where the butcher's regime is on the rampage at this very moment? There is a mounting wave of protests in the country against the antipopular dictatorship. Pinochet's response is bloody reprisals. The other day he declared a state of siege. Washington is turning a blind eye to this orgy of terror; after all, Pincohet is "their man."

What Mandate?

The U.S. President was asked this question three times by a persistent correspondent at the first post-election press conference on 7 November, but no direct answer was forthcoming. Reagan said:

"The people approve of what we are doing" but he was only talking about domestic policy. Most foreign commentators agree that there can be no question of a "popular mandate." Of the 174 million citizens eligible to vote, approximately 53 million voted for Reagan, that is, less than one-third. Over 36 million voted against him, including nearly all black and poor Americans. The remaining 85 million "voted with their feet," that is, they did not participate in the election.

Summing up, the doyen of transatlantic journalists, J. Reston, writes: "Political power has been fragemented and polarized. The election campaign demonstrated how divided we are in religious, racial, regional, party, and ideological terms." Following the 6 November election, there remains a watershed in U.S. political life between rich and poor, between "hawks" and "doves." The polarization of society can be seen in the fact that the Republicans have held on to executive power while the Democrats increased their representation in the Senate (although they remain in the minority) and still have an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives. The caustic speaker of the House, T. O'Neill, called it a "safety valve" against the administration's excesses. Not for nothing did the President's advisers call the results of the elections to Congress "disappointing."

Even the one-third of American eligible to vote who voted for the Republican President by no means "OK'd" the continuation of a militarist foreign policy. Only approximately 10 percent of them approved it. In the early stages of the election race the White House advisers realized that the administration's "inflammatory" rhetoric and "strongarm" tactics were the weakest part of its record. Press organs friendly to Reagan such as BUSINESS WEEK, were warning that two out of three Americans believe that the world has not become a safer place as a result of the administration's course, and one-half of the people polled expressed concern that it could involve the country in a war. Some 96 percent of the citizens are worried that the further exacerbation of relations with the Soviet Union would be a very dangerous adventure. The vast majority favor curbing the arms race.

A significant reason for Reagan's success was the fact that his headquarters reacted promptly to the people's anxiety about the fate of peace and created the publicity image of a "peacemaker president." The olive branch was present at nearly every public appearance by the Republican candidate, but it could not obscure the palisade of the nuclear missile buildup.

Many politicians and observers rightly pointed out that the olive branch was a sharp contrast to the administration's negative attitude to the problem of arms limitation and reduction, its course toward confrontation, and its feverish buildup of militarist preparations. Reasonable enough, they wondered: Is the ostentatious peacemaking not just part of the election show?

However, millions of television viewers remembered the refrain that had been repeated daily in the President's speeches: "The most important task is to safeguard peace." Many voters saw these words as a solemn promise to the electorate, and now they are waiting for it to be implemented in practical policy. They do not forget, of course, how casually in the past many presidents have refused to keep their election promsies. There is even a cynical saying: "You'll have to make do with our promises."

But in the present complex and tense situation the problems of war and peace are so important that Reagan's pledges to the people cannot simply be written off as election campaign "expenses." If he reverted to his former tough line," observer T. Wicker of THE NEW YORK TIMES warns, "this could cause anger in Congress and the public will consider that it has been misled on the most important question." Americans' attitude to the administration will depend to a considerable extent on whether it can establish constructive relations with the Soviet Union, the eminent publicist J. Kraft believes. Common sense about the need for realistic changes in U.S. foreign policy and the need to curb the arms race is apparent in many pronouncements by foreign statesmen and in world press commentaries. Some of the closet U.S. allies have talked about this. U.S. diplomats in Western Europe have reported to REUTER that in private conversations senior statesmen from NATO countries want to know what Reagan intends to do about the problem of arms control, and when. "They want to know whether he is going to keep his recent promises or if they were simply election rhetoric."

British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has stated publicly: "Following the presidential election, the United States must do all it can to start talks with the Soviet Union." Italian Prime Minister B. Craxi expects new initiatives from the U.S. Administration to make 1985 the year of talks between the United States and the USSR. FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl has urged the senior partner in NATO to "take substantial, resolute and urgent steps in the sphere of disarmament and of easing international tension."

Many commentators rightly point out that what is needed is a realistic re-evaluation of U.S. policy and an abandonment of the course toward confrontation. "A review by Reagan of certain new strategic arms programs, especially those concerning plans for waging 'star wars,' would bring some relief," London's FINANCIAL TIMES believes. A considerable number of observers are skeptical, bearing in mind the sinister role of the military-industrial complex in U.S. policy. The very near future will show whether the people on the Potomac are heeding the voice of reason.

As for the Soviet Union, our country is constantly advocating a change for the better in relations with the United States. "We want good relations with the United States, and experience shows that they can be good," Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes. "It needs a mutual desire to build relations on an equal basis, for mutual advantage, and for the benefit of the cause of peace."

CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL SUBMITTED AT U.

LD102306 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov writes: A group of socialist and non-aligned countries have made another concrete initiative for peace, by submitting a draft resolution stressing the urgent need to elaborate and sign as soon as possible a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all kinds of chemical weapons and on their elimination for the consideration of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Emphasizing that a complete and effective ban on all kinds of chemical weapons is one of the most pressing tasks in the field of disarmament, the draft's sponsors called on all states, first, to facilitate the convention's conclusion in every way and, second, to refrain from any actions that could impede talks on banning chemical weapons, in particular to refrain from the production of binary and other kinds of chemical weapons as well as from their deployment in the territories of other states.

It is obvious that this initiative has been prompted by the growing awareness of the need to speed up work to draw up an international convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons. Let us recall that as far back as some two years ago the Soviet Union tabled at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva draft basic provisions of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. With account taken of the positions of other negotiators, those provisions were then specified and supplemented, providing a well-balanced foundation for an accord. But the raod to it was obstructed by some Western countries, first of all the United States which, while feigning interest in talks, was and still is at work to deadlock the talks and use them as a cover for its plans to build up chemical weapons.

It became known from WASHINGTON POST reports, for example, that the United States was going to maintain a crash effort to beef up the already big arsenals of chemical weapons of many kinds. The Pentagon, the paper said, would be pressing even harder for appropriations for the production of chemical weapons. Which ones? Above all, the selfsame binary munitions, the very weapons refraining from whose production is urged in the draft resolution sponsored by the group of socialist and non-aligned states. The huge military works now under construction in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, will be annually churning out 70,000 binary munitions alone.

The world still cannot forget the criminal chemical war waged by the United States in Vietnam. Its consequences to all living are still making themselves felt. Even according to official data which was published in the United States and is obviously too low, the Pentagon used more than 72 million litres of chemical toxins in Indochina, including the highly-toxic Agent Organge. Some 40,000 square kilometres of land in practically all southern and several northern provinces of Vietnam as well as in Laos and Kampuchea were repeatedly subjected to attacks with chemical warfare agents that brought about changes in the ecological situation in vast expanses which still, two decades later, represent a grim picture of utter desolation and that affected hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese. Thousands of victims of those attacks died, while many thousands of others still suffer from cancer and other diseases resulting from exposure to chemical weapons.

But the Washington administration which has "delivered" the United States from "the Vietnam syndrome," has plans providing for an even more massive use of chemical weapons.

Or isn't it this that is indicated by a statement made in Georgetown University by Amoretta Hoeber, a deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. Army, who said that the United States should constantly threaten the Soviet Union with the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and regard chemical warfare as part of any conflict? Isn't it this that is shown by the U.S. Administration's intention to spend ten billion dollars in 1983 through 1987 on a program for "chemical rearmament"?

Until it is too late it is essential to put up a reliable barrier in the way of these ominous preparations. The United Nations Organization for whose consideration the socialist and non-aligned countries submitted their draft should say its weighty world in favour of an early elaboration of a convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES U.S. POLICY IN MICRONESIA

LD101939 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 10 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov

Ignoring the will of the community of nations, the United States is seeking to annex the trust territory of Micronesia and turn it into its military strategic stronghold in the western Pacific. This was stressed by delegates to the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly, who are discussing in the Fourth Committee (trusteeship, including non-self-governing territories) the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

It is noted at the debate in the committee that the future of Micronesia remains one of the unresolved issues in the cause of a total eradication of the colonial system worldwide. When the United States took over administration over the Marianas, Caroline and Marshall Islands in 1947, it was assigned the task of preparing the trust territory for independence. However, as stressed by representatives of India, Laos, Madagascar, Uganda and other countries, during the 38 years of trusteeship, the United States not only failed to fulfil its direct commitments on preparing the population of the trust territory for self-determination, but did everything possible to perpetuate its domination over the islands.

The United States imposed on the islands the status of "freely associated" territories. By granting them curtailed self-government, Washington has gained full powers on matters of their foreign affairs, defense and security, said Alfred Jassnowski of the German Democratic Republic. The United States thus made a step towards annexing Micronesia, he stressed.

The only area in which the United States excelled, said Bulgaria's delegate Rudolph Yossiphov [spelling as received], is the militarization of Micronesia. Kwajalein Atoll has been turned into the chief American base on the Marshall Islands. The Pentagon uses it as a testing-range for inter-continental ballistic missiles. Meanwhile, 8,000 Micronesians, expelled from their native land, are eking out a miserable existence on a barren island of Ebei where nearly one third of the Marshall Islands' population have been forced to live.

Washington is planning to set up a major base for atomic submarines in Palau, to site there nuclear and chemical weapons depots and establish a testing range for military exercises and manoevres. 12,000 hectares of land will be taken from the local inhabitants for these purposes. Admiral D. Burt, who is holding sway in Palau, cynically declared that if need be, 14,000 natives will be "deported", as it was done on the atolls of Bikini, Eniwetok and Kwajalein.

The United States' activity with regard to the U.N. trust territory runs counter to the realization of the chief task of the system of international trusteeship -- to strengthen peace and security, said the Soviet representative, V.F. Petrovskiy. The U.S. actions pose a serious threat to the security of the peoples not only in Micronesia, but also in the countries of Asia and Oceania which are adjoining that region, constitute a threat to international peace on the whole, and may result in the emergence of a new dangerous seat of tension. It is the duty of the General Assembly, he said, to approve recommendations earlier adopted by the U.N. Decolonisation Committee with regard to the granting of independence to the Pacific islands and thus contribute to the earliest eradication of colonialism on earth.

USSR HANDBALL COACH CALLS FOR OLYMPIC RELOCATION

PM091111 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 1 November in its Morning Edition publishes on page 6 under the headline "Olympic Problems Await Solution" an article by Anatoliy Yevtushenko, honored trainer of the USSR handball team, world and Olympic champion, and candidate of pedagogical sciences, on the need to transfer the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games from Seoul. Adducing all the reasons expounded by another Soviet trainer in the referent item, Yevtushenko concludes "After what happened in Los Angeles, the International Olympic Committee, in my view, should not delay in transferring the 1988 24th Olympic Games from Seoul."

U.S. ELECTION OUTCOME ANALYZED, REVIEWED

Kobysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

PM141154 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Nov 84 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion" "United States: "What Will Gain the Upper Hand?"]

[Text] The biggest sensation of the U.S. presidential election is the fact that here, perhaps for the first time in most recent American history, no sensations were expected, and there was simply no room for any. Everything was predetermined. It was well known how everything would turn out.

The fact that R. Reagan, the Republicans' candidate, had not simply a weak rival from all viewpoints but a rival who countered his excellency the incumbent of the presidential chair with nothing significant. Such is the situation now in the upper echelons of the Democratic Party. It has fudged its positions, and its leaders are in disarray. It is believed that during the election campaign both candidates moved toward the center: Reagan refrained as far as possible from hawkish statements, while Mondale, the Democrats' candidate, primarily in international affairs, wanted very much to appear a champion of the position of strength and sometimes even sought to surpass his rival on that point. His opportunism could not fail to boomerang on him because he had been misled.

The fact is that, as previously, approximately half the American voters, believing that there was no point in wasting time on voting when it would change little in their life, refused to participate in the election. This, too, suited the Republican candidate very well. One-third of those who voted for him were those who, on the whole, are happy with both the economic situation and the reprisal against Grenada. They are mad about a "strong" America, and only a very few of them suspect that strength does not necessarily mean just the dollar, aircraft carriers, and missiles.

It was also known that all-powerful American television would be the chief voter in this election, as in all previous elections starting with J. Kennedy, the first "television president." It wields immense power in that country. R. Reagan, a professional in this matter, made use of it successfully. The mass television psychotherapy -- "everything is going well," "America's affairs have never gone so well as now" -- worked. Loud slogans and empty phraseology took the place of a debate on the essence of the problem that trouble people. Neither Reagan and his "team" nor Mondale and the people behind him put forward any specific, clear-cut programs for the future, which also, in the final analysis, worked in the Republican candidate's favor.

R. Reagan won a triumphal victory, or at least that is how his entourage presents it. But what does this victory mean? Reagan's same entourage maintains that it means a practically unlimited mandate from the voters. This sounds impressive but gives rise to inevitable questions: a mandate for what, and how will it be used? Some observers say that a "long era of conservatism" is coming to the United States. Others voice the opinion that, on the con rary, Reagan will to some extent soften his conservatism and, at any rate, his hostility toward the Soviet Union and that his policy will be more balanced since he intends to go down in history as "a president of peace, not war." Certain very serious observers proceed for the most part from the premise that it is difficult to expect any serious and real changes from past policy if we speak of the new administration's foreign and military policy.

We will not undertake to judge who is more correct in these forecasts. In any case the ringing, peace-loving statements made during the election campaign will ring for a lot longer in the ears of all people, including those who did not show an inordinate interest in the American election. People will inevitably compare those statements with the concrete deeds of R. Reagan and his administration.

People are already making comparisons and discovering that the declarations made during the election campaign are at total variance with certain of the Washington leadsrs' actions. Primarily this concerns the provocative U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. Almost 1 week after the election Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has just accused the Soviet Union of supplying "offensive weapons" to Nicaragua. If this were simply an untruth, it would be possible not to respond to Weinberger's latest slanderous statement. But it is not just a lie. It conceals a purposeful policy of creating a psychological atmosphere which, as informed people in Washington itself believe, would enable the U.S. authorities to repeat the "Grenada option" on Nicaragua.

The same end was being pursued, it is to be supposed, by the unworthy actions regarding the Soviet ship Bakuriani in the Nicaraguan port of Corinto: an American frigate, which had intruded into Nicaragua's territorial waters, prevented the Bakuriani from maneuvering to enter the port channel. There is more. After a U.S. C-130 aircraft intruded into Nicaraguan airspace, an American SR-71 strategic reconnaissance aircraft overflew Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, twice Sunday.

I would not like intoxication with the election success to cloud the mind of anyone in Washington. On the contrary, I would very much like the realism and love of peace proclaimed during the election campaign to be reflected in the U.S. leaders' actual deeds.

In short, we will have to wait: What will gain the upper hand?

Kondrashov Assesses Results

PM131652 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by political observer S. Kondrashov: "President Reagan and the Average American; Thoughts Following the U.S. Elections"]

[Text] Washington -- On the cool moonlit evening of last Tuesday the mood of people gathered in two places in Washington was sharply at odds. In the half-empty halls of the Capitol Hilton the dispirited supporters of Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale did not know how to resolve the somewhat difficult task of how to put a brave face on their man's crushing defeat and the failure of their own efforts to carry him into the White House. However, in the Shoreham Hotel, which is even more expensive, the corridors were full to overflowing with tens of thousands of Reagan supporters. The popping of champagne corks was accompanied by exultant cries of "Four more years!"

Yes, they had achieved their goal. Ronald Reagan obtained 52 million votes (59 percent of all votes cast) and will stay on for his second and final term in the White House. Toward midnight Walter Mondale (who obtained 36 million votes, 41 percent of votes cast) appeared on television to congratulate his successful rival and, as is customary on these occasions, called on the nation to honor the elected president.

American elections are accompanied by much razzmatazz, especially on television. This year it lasted a whole yaar and of course reached its apogee on the evening of election day, when the two magic words -- forecasts and computers -- were liberally bandied about by the announcers and commentators of rival television companies. The desired excitement, however, was lacking.

The forecasts regarding Reagan's inevitable victory simply came true, forecasts made not just from 7 o'clock on the evening of 6 November, when the television viewers turned their sets on, but also much earlier, almost since the end of last year.

A White House contender, if he is to win, requires a lot of money to sustain him through the long presidential race, the support of his party, the blessing of influential people operating behind the scenes, as well as, of course, the electorate's votes. President Reagan from the very outset had the dollars, the monopoly of dominant positions in the Republican Party, and the support of big business. Moreover, he made skillful use of the White House platform to appear in the homes of American families via television. This fact, not always appreciated from a distance, should not be discounted. By common opinion, no other American politician of the television era has possessed such an ability to communicate with the masses and convert them to his way of thinking as Reagan. The television screen has skillfully projected into the average American's consciousness the image of a "strong leader," the father of the "new patriotism," who has finally given America the chance to "feel good."

However, this was not the main device by which Ronald Reagan netted the bulk of voters. Just 2 years ago, with record unemployment and deep economic recession, the administration head seemed to be heading for defeat. But now, since the very outset of the election campaign, knowledgeable people have been agreeing that the President's reelection was guaranteed if the prevailing favorable economic situation, the growing output of production, the halt to galloping inflation, and somewhat declining unemployment persisted until election day.

As someone who in the last 20 years has in one way or another covered six American presidential campaigns on the spot, I have frequently had occasion to remark that the United States speaks to the outside world through its foreign policy and that it is correspondingly through its foreign policy that it is perceived by other peoples. But, when you are in that country you are convinced anew that Americans are selfishly absorbed in their own domestic, and above all economic, life and that foreign policy and the outside world have been relegated to the back of their consciousness. Periods of war (with large American losses) and international crises fraught with nuclear catastrophe are an exception. But even now, during years of increased nuclear danger, which is directly linked to the incumbent President's policy, did the average American appear in the voting booth with the question of war and peace held like a pistol to his breast? No, for many people this question did not seem so acute and they thought more about their wallets and their economic well-being or hardship. Moreover, the election results show that the average American came to believe in Ronald Reagan's election statements that the President really does consider peace and disarmament the paramount task of his second White House term and will do everything possible to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Who exactly is the average American who gave Reagan victory, what does he look like today, and what is his political complexion?

The average American or, in the political terminology employed here, the "middle class" or "political center," is an entity that is complex, variable, and shifting. The average American is of course most easily located among the majority of the electorate whose votes make presidents. That majority is by its nature mobile, and politically speaking shifts its center alternately to the left and right.

In 1964, for example, the average American gave a victory on the same scale as today to the Democrat, Lyndon Johnson, barring the way to the then leader of the American conservatives, Republican Senator Barry Goldwater, who is considered to have been a precursor of Reagan. Goldwater was defeated because he advocated cutting the social aid program, wanted to limit state regulation of the activity of private enterprise, and hinted that he would put Negroes who were actively seeking civil rights in their place.

A significant proportion of the "middle class, average Americans, formed a bloc at that time with the deprived strata of society, with those selfsame Negroes and ethnic minorities, with people living below the official poverty line, and with the labor unions, which traditionally support the Democratic Party.

Times have changed. In the present period of American history the average American has ceased to be the political ally of the deprived and categorizes them as parasites and freeloaders living off his tax dollars. The new-style average American supports the conservative philosophy of Reagan, who is seeking to cut government spending, not the spending on military purposes, however, but on social needs (although a promise not to touch the old-age pension program affecting tens of millions of people has been wrung out of the President). A broad conservative shift was the decisive reason for the success of the President, a president restoring the selfish, harsh "virtues" of American capitalism.

The election campaign was of record duration, but simply not enough time was given over to serious discussion of domestic and foreign issues. This also shows the imprint made on the presidential race by the personality of Ronald Reagan, who has been dubbed the "great simplifier." In this sense the current President also saw eye to eye with the average American, tired of the complexities of our world and ready to adopt simple, albeit deceptive, answers to the troubling questions of our times.

The elections took place in a frenzy of "new patriotism." This "new patriotism" of America as the biggest and the best has a thick coating of old chauvinism. The "new patriot" is ready to applaud the insolent invasion of Grenada, but at the same time readily resigns himself to the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut when more than 200 of them are killed in a terrorist exploision. He loves to demonstrate America's military muscle but in doing so prefers that it should not cost American lives. He supports a policy of peace from a position of American strength but is opposed to this strength leading to the threat of nuclear war. Vainly trying to draw this voter over to his side, Mondale has eulogized American military might no less than Reagan in recent weeks.

These are just a few features of the average American and at the same time a few more reasons explaining the conservative Reagan's victory over Mondale, who did not shake off the currently unpopular image of an old-fashioned liberal.

It does not no harm, however, to add that the Republicans, although maintaining their majority, did lose two seats in the Senate and remain in the minority in the House of Representatives, winning only half as many House seats as they had anticipated.

It is difficult to say how long the artificially stimulated optimism will last, but sober observers of American life whom I have met recently predict that there will be a descent from the clouds of unduly raised hopes to the reality of unpleasant facts quite soon, and possibly without a parachute. In conversation with us, a major economist on THE WALL STREET JOURNAL described the present economic situation as a "fool's paradise," where they believe that tomorrow will not come if you ignore it. He had in mind the astronomical federal budget deficits that have been mostly formed by military spending.

Will President Reagan and the average American see eye to eye for long? The experience of recent decades shows that even impressive victories are not long-lasting. After his 1964 triumph, Lyndon Johnson, who has already been mentioned, declined to seek reelection for a second term in 1968, having gotten bogged down in Vietnam. Richard Nixon was also elected in 1972 by an "earth-shattering" majority but 2 years later resigned in disgrace over the Watergate scandal.

In brief, much depends on how the victor intends to use his victory. According to American tradition, which is now often being called to mind, a president elected for a second term begins to worry about his place in history. There are well-tried ways of ensuring that one is remembered with gratitude by one's descendants, and one's contemporaries for that matter. Perhaps that is why the day after the election President Reagan renewed in his statement the theme of peace and the search for agreements on arms limitation. Any sincere and specific steps here will meet with a response on the part of the Soviet Union. It is to be supposed that they will also find approval among the overwhelming mass of Americans. The question is only whether Washington will take such steps?

Thus the question of who would occupy the White House for 4 years was essentially clear even before the election. But after the election there remains one big uncertainty: namely, how will the American President keep his promises of peace and prosperity to the American people?

Historian on Republican Strategy

LD110323 Moscow In English to North American 2300 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] When the news came through of the outcome of the U.S. elections, we called Doctor of History Igor Geyevskiy, an expert on U.S. political affairs, to get his opinion. First we asked him what he thought had predetermined the results of the election. Here is what he answered:

I think it's not so much a victory of the Republicans as a defeat of the Democrats, stemming from their weakness. This became apparent early in the election campaign, said Dr Geyevskiy. During the primaries the Democrats focused too much on contesting with each other. They wasted their energy and resources. When the Democrats criticized the Republicans they often failed to propose constructive alternatives.

Every election is bound to be influenced by a combination of accidents and events that aren't to be expected. What were the most important chance happenings in this particular case? Dr Geyevskiy answered the following:

In the United States elections are to be held strictly within the period fixed by the Constitution. If President Reagan had been able to set the date of the elections personally, as happens in Britain, I think he still would have chosen November this year. At the moment the odds are in his favor. The economic recovery, a respite which comes and goes of its own accord, has reached its climax. Therefore Reagan had to use this opportunity. Even if he were free to choose he would certainly not fix the elections for next year, much less for 1986 when many experts say another recession is most likely to start. For this reason it was highly fortunate for the Republicans that the elections came at the very time when there was an economic upturn.

Next our reporter asked Dr Geyevskiy if he believes that the second Reagan administration will change its policies so that there will be opportunities to improve Soviet-American relations. Here is what Dr Geyevskiy answered:

Personally, I'd like very much to see such a change. This wish, I'm sure, is shared by all the Soviet people and an overwhelming majority of the Americans. Significantly, in 1980 the slogans of Reagan's election campaign were openly chauvinistic,militaristic and anti-Soviet. During the current election campaign, however, especially at its closing stage, Reagan started assuring the Americans of his desire to work towards peace and better relations with the Soviet Union. He was forced to resort to that tactic since he could not disregard the sentiments of millions of Americans who were and are voicing their growing concern over the fact that because of the administration's policy the threat of nuclear war keeps intensifying.

As latest opinion polls have revealed, 89 percent of the Americans believe that there will be no winners in a nuclear war and that to worsen further relations with the Soviet Union would be a dangerous thing. Aware of these sentiments Reagan promised to dedicate his efforts in the new term of office to the issue of nuclear arms limitation and reduction. Before the elections, members of the Republican administration talked much about wanting a dialogue. Now they need to make practical moves in support of their words. Unfortunately, so far there are no reasons to speak of a shift in Washington's approach to relations with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile this country is waiting for an American response to its many concrete initiatives. President Chernenko spelt them out once again in his recent interview with THE WASHINGTON POST. It's my conviction that there is no reasonable alternative to a constructive relationship between the two countries, but the American leaders should first give up their dangerous plans to achieve military supremacy and launch a first nuclear strike. If Washington recognized the principle of military parity and was ready to talk with Moscow as an equal partner this would lead to improvements in bilateral relations. Both nations have a vital stake in this.

U.S. 'MALICE' CANNOT REVERSE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

PM131043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Leontyev "Publicist Notes": "The Revolution Continues"]

[Text] The October Revolution marked the beginning of a radical shift in the fate of all mankind -- the shift from capitalism to socialism and communism. The ideals of October, which seized the hearts and minds of millions of people, changed the face of the globe and continue to change it, exerting a key influence on the course of world events for which it now possesses a firm material base.

It was said long ago: "Give me a fulcrum and I will turn the whole world upside down." In our day "turning the world upside down" means ridding it of wars, the exploiter system, and colonial shackles, and the "fulcrum" is socialism. Mankind is deeply indebted to socialism. The key contribution of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery, and to the salvation of world civilization will remain forever in people's memory. The defeat of German fascism and then of Japanese militarism created favorable conditions for socialist and national liberation revolutions. Now it is not the Soviet Union alone, but the community of fraternal countries, sacredly fulfilling its international duty, that serves as a reliable mainstay of the peoples in the struggle for security, peace, and social progress.

The socialist community is hundreds of millions of free and equal people who do not know what crises, unemployment, racial discrimination, and the other "charms" of capitalism are. The fraternal CEMA countries occupy a mere 10 percent of the planet's territory but produce one-third of the world's industrial and one-fifth of its agricultural output. "Socialism," Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, notes, "is a great economic, moral, cutlural, and military force." The world, he stresses, is indebted to socialism for the fact that for almost 40 years now there has been no world war.

The community continues to develop, grow, and strengthen, thereby confirming the correctness and vitality of the ideas of October. Even some of our enemies have been forced to call the 20th century the century of Lenin and to admit that socialism has gained global successes in the past decades. An increasing number of developing countries are choosing a socialist orientation.

The U.S. TIME magazine notes that today's adherents of socialism, of those who declare themselves to be its supporters to this or that degree, "are at the head of 53 sovereign states covering 39 percent of the territory of the entire world and embracing 42 percent of its population." The thoughts of millions of people in the West were well expressed by one visitor to a USSR national exhibition in London: "I admire the society in which you live. I would like to hope that the whole world will follow your path."

This is what our class enemies fear most of all. From the first days of October right down to the present, they have been trying to erase socialism from the world map. One of imperialism's ideologues, W. Churchill, did not tire of repeating: "The infant must be smothered in its cradle." When the "infant" nevertheless survived and grew, Churchill called the 20th century the "terrible century." "I am determined once and for all to do away with the Bolshevik threat," the raving fueherer clamored. But he ended up by doing away with himself, and his body was thrown into a pit with the dog he poisoned the day before. Former FRG Defense Minister Von Hassel, a like-thinker and inveterate revanchist, caused a stir by saying: "We must not permit the year 2000 to be the 83d anniversary (he was not too lazy to count!-- A. Leontyev) of the October Revolution throughout the world."

But all the records for anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have been broken by U.S. ruling circles today. We must describe in more detail the sources and causes of their hatred of October, the Soviet Union, and socialism. Helen Bryuner, a doctor from California, froze with indecision before the ticket machine at the Moscow subway. And suddenly she heard: "Have you got no change? Here you are!" A stranger handed her a 5-kopek coin. The American woman was utterly amazed. "I cannot imagine anything like that happening in America," she said.

It is not a question of access to the subway in the United States being much more expensive. It is a question of habits and way of life. From their schooldays Americans are taught not to give but to take, not to concern themselves about others but to watch over their own "vital interests", even if it only costs them 5 kopeks. Such is the "American way of life," with its cult of the golden calf. Its result is the psychology of the philistine, ready to do anything for the sake of cash. But much more dangerous are the actions of the state, which has elevated terrorism to the rank of official policy. Is that not how the U.S. authorities are conducting themselves? Did they shrink a year ago from seizing tiny Grenada and putting it in their pocket?

Americans have long been raised in a spirit of national exclusiveness and great-power chauvinism. They have been persuaded that God himself has allegedly entrusted the United States with world leadership and given it the right to conquer and pillage other peoples. There are more than 200 wars on Washington's conscience, and, with rare exceptions, they have all been unjust and aggressive. Wars enabled the United States to increase its territory almost tenfold. The plunderers committed excesses in their own country too. Innumerable Indians, blacks, and poor whites feel victim to brutal exploitation and violence. The America of the money-bags became fat and rich on the sufferings and blood of the workers. It seemed there would be no end to their reign...

And, suddenly, like a bolt from the blue -- the revolution in Russia, the Lenin decrees, and the seditious slogan: "Land to the peasants, factories to the workers, and peace to the peoples." There is something startling, something to sound the alarm.

The peanut millionaire President Carter then complains: "Radical differences of opinion have existed between us and the Soviet Union since 1917." The essence of the differences is that we are for peaceful coexistence with America. They are for military confrontation between our countries. Factory-owners, bankers, and arms dealers saw the October Revolution as a terrible threat to their power, their profits, and their stolen riches. But suppose the "red plague" spreads to the American continent? Together with its allies the United States started a "crusade" against Soviet Russia and sowed death and destruction on our land. The intervention, as we know, ended in shameful defeat. Harboring its malice, Washington began to await another opportunity. It came when Uncle Sam put the nuclear bomb in his pocket. British physicist Maurice Wilkins, who took part in creating the bomb, recalls: "I am absolutely sure that the real target for that bomb was not Japan but the Soviet Union. The idea was to deliver a warning to communism by this means. Hiroshima did not mark the end of World War II but the start of the cold war."

Soon after this, in the Pentagon cellers, plans for nuclear bombings of the USSR began to be elaborated one after the other. Time limits were fixed, goals were defined precisely, and it was calculated how many of our cities would be buried beneath the nuclear ash and how many Soviet people would die -- those same people who during the war against fascism provided a shield for the whole world, including the United States, against the mortal danger of the brown plague of fascism.

Fortunately for mankind, the maniacs' calculations collapsed. The Soviet Union, in a short space of time, eliminated imperialism's nuclear monopoly and secured military-strategic equality with the United States. This was "most unpalatable news" for our enemies and it cooled their hot heads, but not for long. In the fifties and sixties they did not stint on threats against socialism; they strengthened NATO, surrounded us with military bases, and undertook adventures near the Soviet borders. Typical of their mood at that time is an inflammatory statement by one insolent belligerant: "Do not be surprised if someday an American -- a soldier wearing the emblem of the U.S. armored forces -- rings the Kremlin bells."

But all this was just the blossom; the fruits appeared later, with the accession to power of the current administration, the most reactionary administration in U.S. history. Its policy is based on unbridled anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. Day and night that country's population, its officers and men are impressed with the idea that "the Soviet Union is the empire of evil," that "the Russians are barbarians," that they "are a threat to America," and that in general they "are capable of anything." Recently, a monstrous movie showing "Soviet soldiers" invading the United States and killing old people and children and raping women did the rounds of U.S. movie screens, and many inhabitants are taken in by the lying and slanderous propaganda and believe the absurd fabrications. People wear badges and T-shirts saying: "Kill a Russian!"

It is true that during the election campaign representatives of the administration somewhat dampened the militarist and anti-Soviet ballyhoo. People began to be convinced that they were also for peace, talks, and good relations. But the goal is the same: to restore U.S. and NATO military superiority. To achieve this the arms race has been cranked up to unprecedented heights. The latest achievements of science and technology are being used to manufacture more and more lethal types of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, and now even space weapons. And these weapons, which are capable of annihilating life on earth, are being put into the hands of politicians who still think in Stone Age terms, politicians who cynically declare that the United States reserves itself the right to a nuclear first strike. Recently, even, something akin to a "rehearsal" for the start of war was held under the codename "Voice Test". The White House incumbent himself took the stage and brightly announced: Russia has been "outlawed" and "we start bombing in 5 minutes." It is 5 minutes to midnight....

Washington is mounting a campaign not just against socialism, but also against the freedom and independence of all peoples and the young developing states. Tens of thousands of patriots in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, El Salvador...have fallen victim to U.S. punitive forces and terrorists and local bandits trained, paid, and armed by them. In an attempt to justify the bloody crimes of the U.S. gendarme, U.S. permament representative at the United Nations Mrs Kirkpatrick alludes to the need to "prove that revolutions are a reversible process."

Sixty-seven years have elapsed since the world-historic event of October, but the transatlantic upstarts have never understood or learned anything. They are still living in the past, with rotten ideas and old concepts long since refuted and rejected by life. They are trying to prove the unprovable. The course of history is irreversible because it is created by peoples and they always have the last word. By the will of the peoples, immortal October was victorious and the social and national liberation revolutions which followed it were triumphant. All this was paid for with much blood. Only the insane or the ignorant can hope to "replay" history, "discard" socialism, and "annul" the peoples' revolutionary gains.

Socialism is firmly established on the globe. International solidarity, cohesion, and brotherhood among our peoples and the economic and defense might of the community are becoming stronger. The USSR has warned more than once that it will not permit the existing military-strategic balance to be broken and will adopt countermeasures scaled to match the growing threat to the security of our country and the other socialist community countries. Socialism has always been and will be with those who are defending their freedom and independence and their right to a better life and those who are victims of imperialist intrigues and aggression. Socialism was and still is the chief force saving the world from nuclear catastrophe.

John Reed, author of the book "Ten Days That Shook the World," wrote that the strength of the Communists, the heroes of October, was "rising like the sun." Socialism is like the sun which lights the way to peace and happiness for mankind.

SOVIET BOMBERS SPOTTED OFF SOUTHERN JAPAN

OW130509 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 13 KYODO -- Two Soviet TU-16 long-range bombers were spotted flying off southern Japan Tuesday morning, apparently on a deployment mission to Vietnam, Defense Agency sources said. This makes five the number of TU-16 Badgers which flew past the Tsushima Strait toward Vietnam over the past two days.

The two TU-16 Badgers which were spotted over Tsushima Tuesday at around 6:23 a.m. were part of a seven-plane formation, Defense Agency sources said. Five other aircraft -- three Badgers and two TU-95 Bears -- later turned back apparently returning to their base at Vladivostok, Agency sources said.

Defense experts believed the two TU-16's, together with the three sighted on Monday, were headed for deployment at Vietnams Cam Ranh. The Soviets already have nine TU-16's stationed in Vietnam.

JAPAN TO EXPAND MILITARY BASE ON IWO JIMA

LD132238 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 13 Nov 84

["Dangerous Plans" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Alexey Popov writes:

The National Defense Agency of Japan has started to "examine the problem" of the expansion of a military base on the Iwo Jima Island. According to press reports, the Japanese military are going to create "a full-scale military base and a stronghold of the defense of transport routes in the region" on the tiny island which is part of the group of the volcano islands. It is planned to build there a big naval port, an airfield capable of handling all types of planes, and to modernize and expand the existing systems of radar observation and communications.

The incumbent U.S. Administration continually demands that Tokyo "exert more efforts in the sphere of joint defense." Preparations for the implementation of the Iwo Jima and other similar projects which are discussed in Tokyo today, as well as concrete steps towards the increase of the military budget show that the Japanese Government willingly responds to the calls of its overseas ally to get prepared for aggressive combat operations on the Pacific communication routes jointly with the U.S. under the pretext of "protecting" a 1,000-mile zone around the Japanese isles.

According to a representative of the National Defense Agency, the Nakasone government regards Iwo Jima as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" situated half-way to the U.S. military bases in Guam and the Philippines from main territory of Japan, the newspaper YOMIURI writes. In other words, it is to become an important link in the chain of military bases being created by the Pentagon which threaten Far Eastern and Pacific countries.

It is symbolic that during World War II Iwo Jima was one of the main place d'armes for the Japanese aggression in the Pacific region. Today the U.S. and certain circles in Tokyo which are hatching expansionist plans have set themselves a rather dangerous objective -- to turn the country of the rising sun into the country of rising militarism.

MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS STOP OVER IN MOSCOW

FM091127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] The Mongolian Government delegation that participated in Indira Gandhi's funeral ceremony made a brief stop in Moscow on 6 November en route from Delhi to Ulaanbaatar. The delegation comprised T. Ragchaa, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and M. Dugersuren, Mongolian foreign minister. The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister, Ts. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, and other officials.

MPRP DECISION ON BATMONH VISIT REPORTED

PM091009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Demonstration of Friendship and Fraternity"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Nov -- The MPRP Central Committee Politburo has adopted a resolution on the results of the working visit to the Soviet Union by J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. This visit, the document stresses, was a vivid new demonstration of the friendship and fraternity of the two country's peoples and convincing evidence of the complete mutual understanding and deep confidence which reflect the unity of aims and interests between the MPRP and the CPSU. It confirmed the unswerving determination to strengthen and deepen the all-around cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples in the interests of the successful building of socialism and communism in Mongolia and the USSR and of their close cooperation in the international arena. The Politburo fully approved the results of the visit.

The conversations and talks that K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and N.A. Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, had with J. Batmonh, which were held in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere, will be a powerful impetus to further develop and deepen the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and between Mongolia and the USSR, the resolution says.

The MPRP Central Committee Politburo notes that Mongolian-Soviet relations, which are based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, bear an all-around comprehensive character. Close, fraternal cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU forms the core of Mongolian-Soviet relations.

The two states' leaders stressed the importance and expediency of formulating a long-term program for developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR for the period through the year 2000. The MPRP Central Committee Politburo expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for their constant, all-around fraternal assistance and support in the implementation of Mongolia's socioeconomic development program.

The meetings and conversations in Moscow confirmed the determination of Mongolia and the USSR to make every effort to implement the decisions of the CEMA summit conference and the tasks of socialist economic integration.

The talks reaffirmed the two countries' unity of views in their evaluation of the present-day international situation. The Mongolian and Soviet leaders resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of the U.S. and NATO ruling circles, their attempts to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries, and their continued fueling of international tension and cranking up of the arms race, including the militarization of outer space.

DRPK PAPER CITED ON U.S. PRESENCE IN SOUTH KOREA

PM121433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Washington Is Stepping Up Pressure"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Nov -- South Korea's occupation by U.S. troops is the main obstacle in the path of the country's peaceful unification and a constant source of tension on the Korean peninsula, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN writes. Washington's obstinate reluctance to withdraw its troops from this region is evidence that the U.S. Administration has not renounced its aggressive aims in the Far East, the organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee stresses.

U.S. imperialism is using South Korea's territory as a bridgehead of aggression and is continuing to build up its military might. Over 1,000 nuclear weapons and various delivery vehicles for them are now deployed in the south of the Korean peninsula. The 40,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps and the Seoul regime's army of nearly 1 million men possess the most sophisticated military equipment and are in a state of combat readiness. The United States is also planning to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in South Korea.

Washington claims that the withdrawal of U.S. troops would lead to the growth of the danger of "an invasion from the north." At the same time that it makes this phony assertion, the United States rejects the DPRK's proposals to conclude a peace agreement and withdraw U.S. troops and armaments from South Korea. All this is evidence that U.S. imperialism is interested in stoking tension in this part of the world.

CHERNENKO SENDS MESSAGE TO NEHRU AWARD COMMITTEE

LD132226 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 13 TASS -- The 95th birth anniversary of Jawahar Lal Nehru falls due on November 14, 1984. The presentation of the SOVIET LAND awards of the foundation named after the first prime minister of independent India was held by tradition in Delhi. The awards are presented to Indian public figures, writers, journalists, for their contribution to the development and consolidation of Indian-Soviet friendship. This year the first prizes went to authoress Godawari Parulekar, poet Subhash Mukhopadaya and to Jawahar Lal Nehru University of Delhi where India's first centre of Russian research has been functioning since November 1965.

Awards have been presented also to fifteen prominent Indian workers in culture and representatives of thepublic. Special prizes, trips to the All-Union Young Pioneer Camp "Artek" have been awarded to five Indian school pupils who won in the traditional children's art competition which was held this year under the motto "Our friendship on earth blazes the trail to stars."

Messages to the SOVIET LAND Awards Committee of the Jawahar Lal Nehru Foundation from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko and India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi were read out at the ceremony at which India's Vice-President Ramaswamy Venkartaraman was present.

Konstantin Chernenko's message says: "Jawahar Lal Nehru after whom the SOVIET LAND journal's foundation is named embodies for the Soviet people the great India forging ahead along the road of peace and progress. We treasure the memory of Nehru as a genuine architect of Indian-Soviet friendship. This common asset of ours rests on a solid foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. Our friendly relations are developing successfully, comprising practically every sphere of state relations. "The significance of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation as an important factor of the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and all over the world can hardly be overestimated. It is appropriate to emphasize this precisely now that no task is more burning and important for mankind than safeguarding peace, averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe looming over all countries. The Soviet Union is guided by great and noble goals of upholding and safeguarding peace. The same goals have been laid at the basis of India's foreign policy by one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Jawahar Lal Nehru, whose cause had been worthily continued by India's Prime Ministers Mrs Indira Gandhi whose name will always be gratefully remembered by Soviet people.

"On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Jawahar Lal Nehru Foundation I send sincere wishes of success to the members of the committee, laureates of the prizes, readers of the SOVIET LAND magazine, entire Indian people".

Message of Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi says:

"Jawahar Lal Nehru laid the foundation of Indo-Soviet friendship on which Indira Gandhi built a fine edifice. The relations between our countries have for long been a model of international cooperation between societies with different traditions and political structures. Mutual regard has led to mutual benefit.

"The SOVIET LAND Nehru Awards have helped to sustain and promote understanding. In the twenty years, since they were instituted, they have helped to hold fresh the memory of the contribution of Jawahar Lal Nehru to world peace.

"I send my good wishes on the occasion of the distribution of the SOVIET LAND Nehru Awards".

The message that Indira Gandhi had prepared for the event was also read out. The message says that the goal of Jawahar Lal Nehru's policy was to create the atmosphere of peace and brotherhood among nations on earth, that the Nonaligned Movement one of whose founders Nehru had been, became one of the main forces in the movement for peace and a balanced ecoromic development and that these aspirations explain India's friendship with the Soviet Union, that Indian-Soviet relations were developing and strengthening with every year.

These words are viewed now as a political behest of the great daughter of the Indian people, as the unshakableness of the course of Jawahar Lal Nehru-Indira Gandhi.

INDIAN SEPARATISTS HOLD RALLY IN PAKISTAN

LD091743 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 9 TASS -- "More than 1,500 Sikh extremists who declare for separation of the Punjab State from India and formation on its basis of the so-called Khalistan, held, with open connivance of official Islamabad, a mass anti-Indian gathering in the area of Pakistan's city of Lahore, The tone at the meeting was set by the ringleader of overseas separatist organisations of Sikhs G.S. Dhillon, who came from the United States. Surrounded by bandits, who came for that provocative "congress" from the United States, Canada, Britain and other Western countries. Dhillon grossly slandered against the policy of India, threatened its leaders.

The Indian press writes with indignation that the Pakistani regime allowed the holding of such a big provocative anti-Indian demonstration exactly now when the pain has not yet subsided in the world over the tragic death of outstanding state leader and public figure of India, Indira Gandhi, from the hands of mercenaries of reaction. The newspaper NATIONAL HERALD points out that Pakistan's authorities unleashed an anti-Indian campaign with the participation of ringleaders of Sikh extremists despite the protests of Indian Embassy.

Pakistan's connivance at enemies of India, stresses the newspaper DECCAN HERALD, hinders the establishment of normal relations between the two countries.

India Officially Protests

LD131844 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 13 TASS -- India strongly protested to the Pakistani authorities over their permission for a handful of Sikh separatists to stage an outrageous anti-Indian gathering in Lahore, at which they made provocative anti-Indian statements, an official spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said here today.

Members of the so-called "Khalistan movement" were brought to Pakistan from the USA, Britain and Canada under the pretext of a religious holiday, according to the spokesman. Their subversive political actions against India were openly encouraged, as is evidenced by the gatherings staged by separatists in Lahore on November 7 and 9. They disseminated without any hindrance from the authorities subversive materials and tapes and videotapes with speeches by ringleaders of the extremists, who glorified the killers of Indira Gandhi.

The connivance of the Pakistani authorities with the separatists, the spokesman for the Indian External Affairs Ministry stressed, is contrary to the spirit of the statements made by the Pakistani president in New Delhi about the striving of his country to normalize relations with India.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN DECRIED

LD140942 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 14 TASS -- The debate on the so-called "issue of the situation in Afghanistan", which has been forced on the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, is a crying violation of the norms of international law, a most crude breach in the U.N. Charter. This "debate" accords with the interests of only those forces, which are out to further aggravate the situation in the region, to prevent the Afghan people from developing the political, economic and social system chosen by the Afghan people as a result of the April Revolution of 1978, and to undermine Afghanistan's security. As Farid Zarif, permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the U.N., said addressing the plenary meeting of the session, the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction are inadmissible interference in sovereign Afghanistan's home affairs.

AFP: SOVIET-AFGHAN TROOPS KILL 450 REBELS

NC130801 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Nov 13 (AFP) -- Soviet and Afghan Government troops massacred more than 450 unarmed Afghan rebels at Hezarajot in central Afghanistan four weeks ago, Western diplomatic sources said here today. The area is northwest of Kabul.

The rebels were entrenched in a fort surrounded by Soviet and government troops and were forced to surrender after their ammunition ran out, the sources said. They were disarmed and Soviet officers ordered them to be shot down, the diplomats said. As many as 450 died, they added.

The diplomats, who monitor developments in Afghanistan where entry of foreign reporters is restricted, said the massacre took place about four weeks ago but could not give an exact date. There was no independent confirmation of the report. The Afghan Embassy here refused to comment.

BAKHTAR CITED ON GENSCHER 'SLANDER' OF DRA

PM091535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Gross Interference; BAKHTAR Agency on Genscher's Slanderous Statements"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Nov -- The BAKHTAR news agency has sharply criticized the slanderous statement made recently by FRG Federal Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher, directed against the DRA. The West German official's statements, a BAKHTAR political observer stresses, leave no doubt that the FRG Government is not only following in the wake of U.S. policy, but is the mouthpiece of the Reagan administration and the CIA when it comes to fueling international terrorism and continuing undeclared wars against peoples who have embarked on the path of national liberation.

Genscher made his statement soon after the visit to Pakistan by Chancellor Kohl who, while in Islamabad, again voiced readiness to increase aid to the Afghan counter-revolution entrenched in Pakistan.

It is clear from the FRG foreign minister's statements, the BAKHTAR commentary continues, that Bonn annually supplies the Afghan counterrevolution with DM60 million. Large sums are also earmarked for the Pakistani military regime to continue the undeclared war against the DRA. Genscher's words again attest that FRG policy with regard to the realities that have taken shape in Afghanistan has not changed in the slightest.

The bandits' attack on the DRA Embassy in Bonn and the lack of reaction from the official authorities to this act of international piracy are confirmation of the collusion between the West German Government and counterrevolutionary elements.

We regard Genscher's slanderous statements, BAKHTAR stresses in conclusion, as gross interference in the country's internal affairs and as direct participation by West Germany in the undeclared war against the DRA.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES HANOI FRIENDSHIP RALLY

LD131448 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi November 13 TASS -- "The USSR stands for a vigorous search of ways to improve the situation in Asia," Vladimir Dolgikh, who leads a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on an official visit of friendship to Vietnam, today said at a mass rally of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

Vladimir Dolgikh, an alternate member of the Politbureau and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the imperialists were attaching an ever growing role to Asia and the Pacific in their global strategy, which is evidenced by the "Pacific doctrine" recently embraced by U.S. diplomacy. "The Western Pacific has already become a forward-base area for first-strike weapons systems," the speaker said. "The United States has begun to strengthen and modernize a grouping of its Armed Forces in that region, to equip them with new types of nuclear weapons and to set up military bases and other facilities. Washington is trying to involve the expansionist and reactionary forces in that region in its military plans. The United States urges Japan closely to cooperate with NATO, brings ever new shipments of weaponry to South Korea and tries to drag the ASEAN countries into war preparations. This military course is causing the growing worry of the peoples, including the South-East Asian nations."

"Our country considers this worry quite justified and advocates a vigorous search of ways to improve the situation in Asia," Vladimir Dolgikh said. "Countries of Asia badly need the relaxation of tension, including military tension, stronger security and a political atmosphere favouring peaceful constructive work, the consolidation of the national independence of countries in the region and their mutually beneficial cooperation. The interests of the peoples in Asia would be comprehensively promoted by the implementation of the Soviet Union's initiatives on confidence-building measures in the Far East and by the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic on concluding a convention on mutual non-agression and non-use of force in relations between the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

The USSR welcomes and supports the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on establishing a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation in Southeast Asia and their efforts to put an end to confrontation between the three Indo-Chinese states and the ASEAN countries and to initiate a political dialogue here. It is our profound conviction that this position is sensible and fair."

"The USSR also gives full support to Vietnam's position on the normalisation of relations with China, presented, in particular, by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, during his official visit of friendship to India. We also stand for relations of goodneighbourliness with China and for their normalisation but, of course, not at the expense of the interests of our friends and allies," the speaker said.

Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is sending his cordial greetings and best wishes to the Vietnamese Communists, to the courageous and industrious people of Vietnam. Giving instructions to our delegation, he asked to tell you that the CPSU and the Soviet state would continue to pursue a constant policy of international solidarity with and comprehensive support for fraternal Vietnam!

Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and fraternity are a priceless asses of our peoples," Vladimir Dolgikh stressed.

PONOMAREV, CEAUSESCU HOLD 'BUSINESSLIKE' TALKS

LD131817 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest November 13 TASS -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of romania [SRR], received on November 12 Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is staying in Romania on a working visit at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

Boris Ponomarev conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu greetings from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko and wishes of success to the 13th Congress of the RCP.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked that a heartfelt greeting and the best of wishes be conveyed to Konstantin Chernenko on his behalf and on behalf of the party leadership.

The striving to develop and strengthen cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP, to expand the interaction of the USSR and the SRR in the political, economic, cultural and other fields in the spirit of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two countries, and also of the accords reached at summit level in June 1984 was noted with satisfaction in the course of the conversation. Also studied were some topical problems of the international situation and the communist movement, and the common opinion was expressed about the need to step up the struggle against the war danger and the arms race.

Present at the meeting were alternate member of the Political Executive Committee, Secretary of the RCP Central Committee Ion Stoian and also the Ambassador of the USSR in the SRR Vevgeny Tyazhelnikov.

The meeting passed in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere.

Bucharest Media on Talks

For Bucharest media coverage of the visit to Romania by Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, including his meeting with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, which took place in a "warm and comradely atmosphere," see the Romania section of the 14 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MORE ON WORKING VISIT BY HUNGARY'S LAZAR

PRAVDA on Airport Welcome

PM131452 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Moscow on a working visit 12 November at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers V.N. Polyakov, M.S. Shkabardnya, and A.I. Shokin; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; B.Ye. Panyukov, first deputy minister of civil aviation; Deputy Foreign Minister B.I. Aristov; USSR Ambassador to Hungary V.N. Bazovskiy; and other officials. Hungarian ambassador to the USSR S. Rajnai was among the welcoming party. The state flags of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union were flown at the airport.

Comparison of Chernenko, Lazar Speeches

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November in its first edition carries on page 1 under the headline "Presentation of Award" a report on the ceremony during which General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko presented Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar with the Order of the October Revolution. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version published on pages F 2 and F 3 of the 13 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads ...in the Kremlin on 12 November. The presentation ceremony ... (subbing "12 November" for "today")

Same paragraph, from penultimate line, PRAVDA reads...order to Comrade G. Lazar.

Speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko [subhead]

Dear Comrades!

Comrade Lazar, a...(rewording, inserting PRAVDA subhead)

Sixth paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads ... speech in reply.

Speech by Comrade G. Lazar [subhead]

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko... (rewording, inserting PRAVDA subhead)

Eighth paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ...the Hungarian Soviet Republic they were the...(rewording)

Last paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads ...comrades cordially congratulated Comrade Gyorgy Lazar on... (inserting "comrade")

Comparison of Tikhonov, Lazar Speeches

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November in its first edition carries on page 4 under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere" a report on the luncheon for Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar and on the speeches by Lazar and Nikolay Tikhonov. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version published on pages F 5-F 7 in the 13 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads ...in the Kremlin in honor of the guest.

Together with G. Lazar were officials... (rewording)

Third paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads ...at the luncheon.

Speech by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov [subhead]

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, N.A. Tikhonov said, I would like... (rewording, inserting PRAVDA subhead)

Fifth paragraph, line six, PRAVDA reads ...path of friendship, the peoples of the Soviet...(subbing "the peoples" for "people")

Same paragraph, line eight, PRAVDA reads ...have on the fundamental questions of our...(subbing "fundamental" for "principle")

Sixth paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads ...new, concrete agreements and in the long-term program...(rewording)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ...and international interests. We are profoundly aware of the great significance of the collective cooperation between socialist countries and the strengthening of their cohesion and unity for the development of bilateral ties between the Soviet Union and Hungary. This is the goal pursued by the results of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference in Moscow and the 39th sitting of the CEMA session in Havana.

Our countries have... (adding passage)

Seventh paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads...hangs over mankind.

Our main common goal is to create peacefully and enhance the working people's prosperity. Today's Soviet-Hungarian meeting confirmed again that the Soviet Union and Hungary, together with the other socialist community countries, will march toward this goal as like-minded allies in building the new life and struggling for peace on earth.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov... (adding paragraph)

Ninth paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads ...gave a speech.

Speech by Comrade G. Lazar [subhead]

Permit me to...(deleting "he said," inserting PRAVDA subhead)

Tenth paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads ...accorded to us, G. Lazar said. I thank you... (providing additional words)

Same paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads ...warm words and congratulations in connection with ...(subbing "congratulations" for "greetings")

Thirteenth paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads ...selflessly preparing to fittingly meet the 13th...(subbing "fittingly" for "honorably")

Fourteenth paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads...the CEMA session. Intensive work is in progress to elaborate the 1986-1990 5-year plan.

The development of... (rewording)

Sixteenth paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads ...socialist creative labor. In the present international conditions, when the U.S. and NATO extremist and militarist circles are openly striving to attain military superiority and the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles has resulted in greater danger threatening peace all over the world, we deem it more important than ever to consolidate the unity of the socialist community and safeguard the military equilibrium which guarantees the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. We are in... (adding passage)

Last paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads ...to the CPSU Central Committee, with Comrade Konstantin...(inserting "Central Committee")

Same paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads///Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and the health ... (deleting repeated elements)

MTI on Tikhonov, Lazar Speeches

LD131400 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, November 12 (MTI) -- The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union hosted a luncheon Monday in the Kremlin in honour of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Toasts were delivered by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Gyorgy Lazar.

The Soviet prime minister spoke highly of the importance of meetings with leaders of the two countries in the development of fruitful Soviet-Hungarian relations, in further extending and deepening fraternal ties and many-sided cooperation.

"At our meeting today we reviewed several major issues in connection with further deepening the economic cooperation between our countries, and the coordination of the national economic plans for the next five years. We defined in detail some major tendencies of developing our cooperation. It is our conviction that within a short time our agreements will take shape in new contracts, in an economic and technical-scientific cooperation programme valid until 2000."

Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that the CPSU and the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party], true to the lessons of Marxism-Leninism, smoothly integrate national and internationalist interests in their activity.

Then he spoke of the current, particularly complex international situation for the emergence of which responsibility lies fully with international imperialism, the United States and its allies, who have set the target of attaining [words indistinct] who have set the aim of dictating everyone and everywhere according to their will, and who do not want to renounce the militarist line aimed at increasing armaments, confrontation, and gross interference with the internal affairs of other peoples and countries.

"The countries of the socialist community set against this their own constructive guidelines, aimed at hindering nuclear war, checking the armaments race, strengthening general peace and security, promoting international cooperation.

"Next spring the whole progressive humanity will commemorate the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, in which victory the Soviet people played a decisive role. Next year will also be a jubilee year for fraternal Hungary. Radical changes have [words indistinct] the country, changes which have brought outstanding results. These are the results of the great efforts of the working class, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals of Hungary, and indicate the soundness of the policy of its revolutionary vanguard, the HSWP."

In his toast Gyorgy Lazar stressed:

"We arrived for the current meeting with the mission of initiating newer measures for deepening cooperation between our countries for the forthcoming and the future period, in the spirit of agreements reached in the course of the Hungarian party and Government delegation's visit to the Soviet Union last year.

"Speaking about ourselves I can say that our internal political life is balanced, our working people are preparing for the 13th Congress of the HSWP with consistent work, and also for worthy celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country. In economic construction work our efforts are aimed at nearing as best as possible, even amidst the more difficult than expected conditions, the targets which we set for ourselves in our current five-year plan. We have begun the implementation of the guidelines approved at the CEMA summit and the CEMA 39th session. We continue to elaborate the national economic plan for the 1986-1990 period. Developing our many-sided and fruitful cooperation carried out with the Soviet Union plays an invaluable role in laying the foundations for our plans. This is why it fills me with sincere pleasure -- as it was again expressed at our discussions today -- that there is a mutual interest for making even closer the relations of our countries, to deepen the fraternal friendship of our peoples even more.

Speaking of the international situation Gyorgy Lazar said that the Hungarian People's Republic, just as the Soviet Union and the other member countries of the socialist community, considers its fundamental task to secure peaceful conditions for socialist construction work. Amidst today's international conditions, when the extreme, militarist circles of the United States and NATO openly make efforts to attain military superiority, when as a consequence of the deployment of new American medium-range missiles the dangers threatening world peace have increased, we consider it vitally important to strengthen the unity of our socialist community, to safeguard the balance of power, a guarantee of averting the nuclear catastrophe.

Then the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers pointed out:

"We declare complete solidarity with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, we fully support its peace initiatives, including the latest proposals of Konstantin Chernenko for stopping the armaments race and improving the world situation. In harmony with the joint standpoints of the Warsaw Treaty members we declare that the unfavourable processes of the international situation can be turned back. Representing our coordinated foreign policy guidelines we are altruistically working to contribute to reducing tension, to developing equal relations between states."

In conclusion Gyorgy Lazar voiced his conviction that the cordial talks held in Moscow Monday will, in accordance with the wish of our parties and peoples, give a new impetus to strengthening fraternal friendship and to further deepening fruitful cooperation.

Lazar-Tikhonov Meeting 'Communique'

LD131216 Budapest MTI in English 1059 GMT 13 Nov 84

["Communique on Lazar-Tikhonov meeting" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 12 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party] Political Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Monday held talks in the Kremlin with Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

Gyorgy Lazar and Nikolay Tikhonov briefed one another on the implementation of the resolutions of the HSWP's 12th Congress and that of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, on work towards improving the running and efficiency of their respective national economies as well as on preparations for the 13th Congress of the HSWP and that of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The two government leaders expressed satisfaction over the fact that Hungarian-Soviet relations are developing on the basis of common ideals and purposes as well as mutual interests in all walks of life, thus furthering the basic goals of both the Soviet and Hungarian people.

The government heads paid special attention to the way in which agreements that were arrived at the visit to the Soviet Union of a Hungarian party and Government delegation in the summer of 1983 as well as during the meeting of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and president of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, last June in Moscow. [sentence as received]

The parties stressed the importance of the economic summit of the CEMA members in Moscow, the resolutions of which have a bearing on a more efficient utilization of socialist international labour division and on the further deepening of socialist economic integration. They point out that the implementation of the resolutions of that summit as well as that of the 39th CEMA session held in Havana in October opened up new possibilities for the development of the individual economies of the member states as well as for the whole of the socialist community.

The two parties termed the development of bilateral relations satisfactory and stated with satisfaction that further possibilities had been created for the expansion and deepening of mutual cooperation that will help both Hungary and the Soviet Union to cope with actual tasks currently faced by their economies.

The results of the 1986-1990 National economic plan coordination were endorsed along with coordinated measures accepted for the expansion of technical-scientific and economic cooperation.

Special attention was given to the deepening of cooperation and specialization in the processing industries and to new bilateral agreements in these fields.

The relevant authorities of the respective countries have been commissioned to elaborate a long-term economic and technical-scientific cooperation programme between Hungary and the Soviet Union up to the year 2000.

Speaking about current issues of international politics the parties stressed that due to the policy of the militaristic circles of international imperialism that strive for power supremacy, international tension had heightened and the threat to peace increased. They expressed their determination to make joint efforts along with the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty to curb the arms race, to avert the nuclear threat and to protect peace.

The meeting between Gyorgy Lazar and Nikolay Tikhonov was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and reflected and identity of views and their mutual commitment to further develop and expand close cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union.

A protocol of the resolutions of the meeting was signed.

Present at the meeting of the two prime ministers were from the Soviet side:

Nikolay Baybakov, Nikolay Talyzin, both deputies of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nikolay Patolichev, minister for foreign trade, Boris Aristov, deputy foreign minister, and Vladimir Bazovsiy, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

From the Hungarian side:

Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Office, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and permanent representative of Hungary in the CEMA, pastor Veress, minister for foreign trade, Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister.

SOVIET SERVICEMEN MARK ROMANIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

PM090939 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the capital's public and servicemen of the Moscow garrison to mark the 40th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Romania's Army was held 24 October in the Central House of the Soviet Army named for M.V. Frunze.

The meeting's presidium was comprised as follows: Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; Lieutenant General D.A. Volkonogov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals, and other officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; veterans of the Great Patriotic War; participants in the liberation of Romania from fascist occupiers; and representatives of the capital's public. T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, was also present.

The meeting was opened by N.I. Ulezlo, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR Deputy defense minister, delivered a report.

The Soviet-Romanian combat community, the speaker observed, was formed in joint fighting against the fascist invaders. In cemmemorating, together with the fraternal Romanian people and their servicemen, the Romanian Army's 40th anniversary, Soviet people and our Armed Forces servicemen revere the memory of those who ensured the Romanian people's freedom of the cost of their lives and fell in the battles to free Romania -- Soviet servicemen and the loyal sons and daughters of Romania. Their names and feats will always remain in the people's memory.

The meeting was addressed by Major General G. Dinculescu, military, naval, and air attache at the Romanian Embassy in the USSR. He observed that the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of Socialist Romania and the Soviet Union serve the interests of the peoples of both countries and the interests of peace and socialism.

CZECHOSLOVAK MEDIA ON VISIT BY KGB'S CHEBRIKOV

For Czechoslovak media coverage of the visit to Czechoslovakia by a USSR delegation headed by KGB Chief Viktor Chebrikov, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 13 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FRG DEPUTIES MALIGN USSR TO FUEL ARMS RACE

PM140906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Behind the Smokescreen"]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Nov -- On the initiative of the parliamentary faction of the FRG's ruling conservative bloc, the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Christian Social Union [CSU], the Bundestag has held several special hearings on the "question" of some kind of "Soviet plans to attack West Europe" and primarily the "preparation of Soviet offensive operations against FRG cities."

Deputies from both the CDU and CSU competed with one another in inventing "arguments" to "prove"..."the aggressive nature of USSR foreign policy." As in all similar situations, the greatest zeal was displayed by FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU), who claimed that "the Warsaw Pact's offensive strategy is countered by NATO's defensive strategy."

This performance on the Bonn parliamentary stage was a copy of Washington's propaganda campaigns, which are used to raise a smokescreen covering an unprecedented arms race. The deployment of increasingly new U.S. nuclear weapons on FRG territory and the North Atlantic bloc's largest military demonstration since the war, which has just ended there -- the "Autumn Forge-84" fall maneuvers, which rehearsed the aggressive "air-land battle" military concept of the United States and NATO close to the borders with socialist countries -- this is the dangerous policy that was meant to be camouflaged by the Bundestag "hearings" and the entire propaganda campaign about a "Soviet military threat" being waged by reactionary circles in the FRG.

Andreas von Buelow, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany's Commission for Security Policy Matters, stressed that the Bonn defense minister's speech was couched in the spirit of "psychological warfare." Greens Party Deputy Roland Vogt pointed out that the NATO military bases situated on FRG territory pose a threat to the USSR, which has been forced to take countermeasures.

TASS CITES DER SPIEGEL ON FLICK SCANDAL

LD132334 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn November 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

Though official Bonn clearly seeks to hush up the "Flick scandal" the Bundestag special commission conducting an investigation reveals ever new facts which attest to the merging of the Bonn rulers with big business, to pay offs of Bonn politicians and parties by monopolies to get illegally tax rebates and to ensure that political decisions suiting monopolies are adopted.

In its latest issue DER SPIEGEL magazine carries excerpts from the testimonies by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a meeting of the commission. Giving evidence to the commission, the chancellor had to admit that the leading Bonn parties, including the Christian Democratic Union he heads, were getting large "donations" from monopolies and in a number of cases acted contrary to laws or bypassing them.

Though Helmut Kohl alleged that "legal situation is unclear", decisions of the constitutional court of the FRG actually unambiguously prohibit the financing of parties by monopolies to get tax rebates.

Moreover, laws oblige the parties to reveal the sources of large "donations". "We broke provisions of law in this respect", the chancellor admitted.

A glaring fact of such violations was revealed during the hearing by the Bundestag commission of the evidence by Chairman of the Free Democratic Party, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. At first he was refusing to name the source from which his party got late last year through the Zurick bank a "donation" of six million marks, no more no less. Later, however, he had to reveal the name of the donor. It was the owner of one of the biggest West German trading companies, billionaire Horten.

The scandal with anonymous financing of the Free Democratic Party has led to the resignation of two prominent figures of that party which is included in the Bonn ruling coalition, the party's treasurer Wurbs and Deputy Chairman of the Free Democratic Party Morlok. The latter was regarded as possible successor to the party's Chairman Genscher.

Ever new facts attesting to the involvement of Bavarian Prime Minister, leader of the Christian Social Union Franz-Josef Strauss in the Flick scandal come to light. He will face the Bundestag commission this week. DER SPIEGEL reports that Strauss' closest associates and friends, Bundestag Deputies from the CSU Friedrich Voss and Reinhold Kreile have been Flick's consultants over many years and were helping it to implement illegal financial transactions.

SPANISH PACIFISTS CALL FOR NATO MEMBERSHIP DEBATE

LD132313 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid November 13 TASS -- The coordinating committee of anti-war organizations of Spain has urged Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to hold public debates on questions of the country's membership of NATO, presence of U.S. military bases on Spanish territory, disarmament, and the threat of war. A letter addressed to the head of the cabinet of Spanish Socialists by the coordinating committee which comprises 56 pacifist organisations of the country criticised the duplicity of the position of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party with respect to NATO. The letter says that during the recent debates in Parliament Felipe Gonzalez in essence failed to give any explanations to the "Yes to NATO" position, whereas during the general elections of 1982 which had brought the party to power Socialists used to say "No to NATO".

The Madrid-based newspaper LIBERACION writes today that the coordinating committee is engaged in large-scale preparations for demonstrations planned for December 2 to protest against Spain's membership of NATO, to call for the dismantling of U.S. military bases on Spanish territory, and a neutral policy of Spain in the international scene.

AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ PRAISES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD140025 Moscow TASS in English 2226 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Vienna November 13 TASS -- Austria's Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz received a group of Soviet journalists for a conversation today. In the conversation he spoke highly of the Austrian-Soviet relations in the sphere of politics, economy and culture. Fred Sinowatz noted it will not be an overstatement to say that bilateral relations between Austria and the USSR have developed in the best way. They are based on the 1955 State Treaty, the status of Austria's perpetual neutrality, on the fact that Austria is striving to develop good relations with all European countries.

The head of the Austrian Government also pointed to the need to continue an international dialogue of states with different social systems. This meets the interests of the policy of sanity, he said. Touching upon economic relations between Austria and the USSR Fred Sinowatz said that they are an important part of bilateral relations as a whole. To develop trade with each other means to promote the consolidation of peace, the chancellor stressed in this connection. He also noted that the Soviet Union is an important trading partner of Austria and that the volume of trade between them is growing. There are many opportunities for cooperation in this sphere. It is necessary to use them most widely in the interests of both countries.

Fred Sinowatz said he expects his coming official visit to the Soviet Union to continue a good tradition of meetings and talks of statesmen of the Soviet Union and Austria. This visit will offer an opportunity to discuss in Moscow various aspects of international policy. This is very important for Austria which is striving to establish good relations with all of its neighbours. The chancellor said broad scope at the talks in the Soviet capital will be given to matters of economic cooperation. This purpose will also be served by a simultaneous visit of a representative economic delegation to Moscow.

BULGARIAN CONNECTION IN ATTEMPT ON POPE REFUTED

LD140013 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 13 TASS -- Correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Paris, Alexander Sabov, writes in the newspaper today that two events almost coincided in time: A report came from Italy that judge -- Investigator Ilario Martella ordered a new hearing of the case on the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II and a sensational book, investigation of the attempt, was brought out in Paris. The book is written by French lawyer Christian Roulette. The press readily comments on the results of the Rome investigation while keeping silent about the book, the correspondent writes. A. Sabov interviewed the book's author, Christian Roulette.

The French lawyer said many of the views that two years ago were registered in the case on Bulgaria's "involvement" in the attempt on the pope's life now had to be dropped. During the investigation Agca had to admit what has been so stubbornly denied for so long, namely, the presence of a second Turkish terrorist in St. Peter's Square which was excellently known even before Agaca's trial. The terrorist was photographed from the rear. He was running and had a revolver in his hand. This photograph was not included in the materials of the first trial. Then it had been attempted for long to fit into that outline any of the three Bulgarians who had allegedly been participating in the preparation of the terroristic act, but none of them was of the same build. Later Agca confessed that the photograph showed his accomplice Oral Celik. So the obvious now had to be admitted.

Christian Roulette said the version about the "Bulgarian trace" in the attempt on the pope's life was engendered at Agca's first trial in Rome. At that trial the version about a lone terrorist has officially been asserted. The first to write about the "Bulgarian trace" was LE FIGARO reporter on court proceedings Pierre Blois to whom this sensation was "secretly" fed by a Turkish journalist who was actually an agent of the Turkish special services. The public opinion has been intensively conditioned for a year and a half to prepare it for such an implausible juridical manipulation, while "evidence" was being fabricated. Christian Roulette expressed the confidence that the future action against Bulgaria and other socialist countries was worked out while Agca was being tried.

FURTHER ON DEMICHEV'S VISIT TO NORTH AFRICA

Departs Tunis for Algeria

LD131259 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tunis November 13 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister for culture of the USSR, today left Tunisia for Algeria on completing an official visit here.

He was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Destourian Party, Minister for Culture of Tunisia Bechir Ben Slama, and other officials.

Meets Culture Minister

LD140923 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers November 14 TASS -- Talks started here on Tuesday between alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister for Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev and Algeria's Minister for Culture and Tourism Abdelmadjid Mezian. The two ministers are examining issues of the further development of Soviet-Algerian cultural cooperation.

The Algerian minister described ties between the two states as firm and stable. The peoples of Algeria and other countries regard the Soviet Union as a bulwark of the struggle for peace and progress.

Petr Demichev pointed out that friendly ties between the USSR and Algeria invariably strengthened and developed over the past years. Further bilateral cultural contacts, he stressed, will help deepen mutual understanding between the Soviet and Algerian peoples.

On the same day, the Soviet guest attended the opening of an exhibition of works by members of the Soviet Academy of Arts, "image of motherland". Put on view are water-colours and drawings devoted to main stages of Soviet history.

CORRECTION OF ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR'S NAME

There has been a correction to two articles on Algeria published in the 9 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT p H 1. In both reports, the Algerian ambassador to the USSR should read: M. Allahoum (correcting name).

ANTI-SOVIET FRIDAY SERMON IN IRAN ASSAILED

NC131009 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Igor Sheftunov Commentary: "Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani's Anti-Soviet Utterances"]

[Text] In last week's Friday prayers sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjni, speaker of the Islamic Majlis, referred to Soviet-Iranian relations and very blatantly tried to mislead his listeners. For example, when speaking about the Soviet Union's economic policy, he alleged that the Soviet Union pursues the same political objectives in Iran as the Western governments. However, the situation is completely the reverse.

Dear listeners, each of you undoubtedly remembers very well how the Western governments, led by the U.S. Administration, responded to the emergence of the Iranian Republic by declaring an economic embargo that forced Iranian organizations dependent on Western monopolies to close down. By inflicting economic pressure on Iran, the Western governments wanted to force the Iranian nation to abandon the country's policy of independent growth and development declared by the 11 February Revolution.

However, let us see what stand the Soviet Union adopted under these conditions. Our country extended all possible assistance to Iran to break the economic embargo. Our country signed an agreement with the Iranian Republic for the transit of Iranian goods and cargo. The Soviet Union enabled its southern neighbor to import millions of tons of necessary goods and commodities via Soviet territory. It also enabled Iran to export its goods to world markets via Soviet territory. In addition, the Soviet Union took steps to accelerate the electrification of the Julfa-Tabriz railway, resulting in a considerable increase of the volume of cargo transported by this railway. Approximately 100 factories and other national economic units built with Soviet assistance in Iran continued to operate successfully. More importantly, Iran's large industrial units such as the Esfahan Steel Mill and the Arak Machine-Building Plant increased their outputs. All this led to the breaking of the imperialists' economic embargo and strengthened Iran's positions vis-a-vis the Western governments' diktats.

Hashemi Rafsanjani's efforts to portray the Soviet Union almost as the initiator of the world oil price reduction also are completely baseless. Dear listeners, as you certainly know, oil prices were recently reduced unilaterally by Britain and Norway. As for the Soviet Union, it should be said that it is interested in stable oil prices because the major part of Soviet oil is extracted under extremely difficult climatic conditions, in areas very remote from where this oil is consumed. Therefore, the cost of oil extraction is continuously increasing. Thus, the Soviet Union is not in the least interested in a reduction in oil prices.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani's anti-Soviet attacks during his Friday prayers sermon cannot be considered anything but a rude effort to distort the Soviet Union's economic policy on Iran in the eyes of Iran's social circles. The Soviet Union has always based its economic policy on Iran on the principles of full equality and mutual benefit. The growth and expansion of Soviet-Iranian cooperation conforms with the interests of both countries and leads to the strengthening of the bases of Iran's independence -- although this is not at all favored by the imperialists.

Given this, it is extremely difficult to understand why Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis, found it necessary to smear the Soviet Union's policy of good-neighborliness toward Iran and to blatantly distort the obvious facts.

JAILED IRANIAN TUDEH LEADERS TO STAND TRIAL

NC101630 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] IRNA reports that the trial of former leaders of the Iranian Tudeh Party, who have been kept in Evin Prison since February of last year, will open on 12 November in Tehran.

The Tudeh Party, which operated clandestinely during the shah's regime, actively participated in the preparation and implementation of the 11 February Revolution. After the overthrow of the shah's American monarchy, this party was officially allowed to operate overtly.

The Tudeh Party then announced that, pursuing the existing constitutional law in Iran, it would strive to uproot the vestiges of the shah's antipopular regime and implement fundamental changes to improve workers' living conditions. However, group arrests of Tudeh members began in Iran in February 1983 and this party was later declared defunct. Those arrested were charged with baseless offenses, such as allegedly spying for the Soviet Union. Former Tudeh Party leaders were actually persecuted because of their political beliefs.

The baseless and empty accusation was once again repeated by the Tehran Islamic Revolution Court's public prosecutor, who announced that the trial of former leaders of the Tudeh Party will commence on 12 November.

From the very start, the Soviet Union described this accusation as meaningless slander and firmly rejected calumnious allegations against Soviet policy on Iran, describing them as impermissible in relations between countries with normal diplomatic relations.

COMMENTARY ON TUDEH PARTY'S ROLE, PERSECUTION

NC131417 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Tudeh Party of Iran was formed 43 years ago during World War II, a few months after the treaty-breaching attack by fascist Germany against the Soviet Union and the formation of the anti-Hitler alliance. Reza Shah, who actively cooperated with the Hitlerites and who had turned Iranian territory into an anti-Soviet springboard, was forced to abdicate. Naturally, this had a soothing effect on your country's sociopolitical life. Iran's best children, true patriots, who considered the destiny of their homeland and the future of the Iranian nation more important than their lives, were (?released) from the shah's dungeons. They formed the Tudeh Party, the most faithful and persistent fighter against the shah's despotism and imperialist oppressions, and for insuring the interests of the Iranian workers.

When the Tudeh Party was formed, its members wanted to ensure and consolidate Iran's independence, halt imperialist intervention in Iran's domestic affairs, fulfill democratic freedoms in the country, establish an 8-hour day work schedule, allow overt union activities, and implement land reforms benefiting working farmers. Naturally, the party's program met with a vast and positive reaction in Iran. The Tudeh Party members had become an influential political power in a short time.

In the summer of 1944--a year before fascist Germany's defeat -- the Tudeh Party's first congress was held. At that time, the party had 25,000 members; 75 percent were workers, 2 percent farmers, and the rest working intellectuals and patriotic officers. The Tudeh Party's Parliamentary Committee, consisting of nine members, was among the members of the 14th Majlis session. This parliamentary committee persistently worked to ensure Iran's independence, against which the imperialists had aggressed, and devotedly defended the interest of the country's workers.

It is not at all surprising that the imperialists and domestic reaction in Iran abhorred the Tudeh Party and tried, from the very start, to disperse its ranks. They started a strong repression, persecution, and execution of the Tudeh members. In 1945, hired knifewielders attacked the Tudeh Party branches in Tehran, Yazd, and Esfahan and then a wave of plunderings started in Hamadan, Ahvaz, Shahi, and Semnan. After the 19 August [1953] coup, the Tudeh Party was declared defunct and the party's best representatives were arrested and executed without interrogation or trials.

Khosrow Ruzbeh and Colonel Siamak -- the brave and faithful children of the Tudeh Party -- were martyred as true national heroes. Thousands of Tudeh Party members were killed under torture in Savak prisons that had been set up with the help of the CIA and Israel's Mossad.

However, the Tudeh Party continued its activities and struggled for the Iranian people's freedom, even during the darkest years of reactionary and the shah's rule; it published newspapers and pamphlets that unveiled collusions between the shah's clique and the U.S. imperialists. The Tudeh Party persistently struggled against the plundering activities of the imperialist monster -- the Irano-British Oil Company and the International Oil Consortium -- in Iran, and it protested against Iran's participation in the aggressive imperialist CENTO Pact, and the signing of the joint military agreement with the United States that had turned Iranian territory into an anti-Soviet springboard.

It should also be remembered that the Tudeh members dilligently participated in the anti-shah revolution and bravely fought in its entrenchments. It was no coincidence that the legalization of the Tudeh Party was one of the Iranian officials' first attempts after the 11 February Revolution. This act was tantamount to recognition of the services rendered by the Tudeh Party in the struggles against the shah's anti-popular regime.

In view of this, it is incomprehensible that today the Tudeh Party has once again been declared defunct, and the party's members are victims of severe persecution and are being punished -- as they were during the shah's regime -- because of their political beliefs. The persecution of the Tudeh members has rightly and opportunely raised a strong voice of protest by social circles in various countries of the world. The French Communist Party organ, L'HUMANITE, wrote: The Iranian revolution is greedily devouring its own children.

IRAQI, IRANIAN CP'S ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON CONFLICT

PM141213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report]

[Text] Aden November 12 TASS -- As a result of a prolonged war between Iran and Iraq the peoples of the two countries are suffering terribly, says a joint communique on the results of talks held by the Iraqi Communist Party and the Tudeh Party of Iran. Hundreds of thousands of people have died, and hundreds of thousands of others were injured, the document says. The economies of both countries have been drained, and scores of major economic facilities have been devastated. Every day the war devours huge funds which the peoples need to overcome backwardness. As a result, the living standards of the population have declined dramatically, prices of basic necessities soared, and rates of inflation grown.

If anyone stands to gain from that war it is international imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. They are striving to draw the entire Persian Gulf region into the conflict -- a prospect which threatens Iraq and Iran with an intervention on the part of the United States and NATO. The interests of the two neighboring peoples, the document says, demand that an end be put to the fratricidal war on the basis of a democratic and just peace without the annexation of other's lands, on the conditions of a return to the frontiers that existed before the beginning of combat operations, on the basis of respect for sovereignty, and granting the right to the peoples to choose freely their social and economic system.

Both parties stress the need of intensifying efforts to thwart imperialism's attempts at establishing domination in the region by means of different maneuvers, conspiracies, and hostile plans as well as by creating a threat of a direct intervention.

The Iraqi Communist Party and the Tudeh Party of Iran denounce the policy of anti-Sovietism pursued in the interests of imperialism, which always uses anticommunism and anti-Sovietism as an instrument of its aggressive policy. The sides express concern over the aggravation of international tensions as a result of the hegemonistic policy of U.S. imperialism aimed at torpedoing detente and hampering the policy of peaceful coexistence. They underline that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are a reliable bulwark of world peace.

The struggle for peace, the document says in conclusion, is a task of paramount importance for all Communists, for all progressive forces. The Iraqi Communist Party and the Tudeh Party of Iran express the conviction that an immediate end to the (Iraqi-Iranian) war meets the interests of Iraq and Iran and comes in line with the cause of strengthening peace worldwide.

IRAN SEEN AS STUMBLING BLOCK IN ENDING CONFLICT

WA131815 Moscow LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST in Russian 30 Oct 84 p 3

[Commentary by international correspondent V. Begishev: "A Senseless War"]

[Excerpt] Foreign observers are racking their brains: What was the recent brief attempt of the Iranian military to launch an attack on the central sector of the front? Was it preparation for a future wide-scale operation, the possibility of which they have been discussing for almost all of this year; or was it a demonstration intended primarily for their own people, for whom it has become increasingly difficult to maintain their military spirit under the conditions of a stabilized, slow but still bloody war? The senselessness of this war has already become well known; it is a war in which huge sums of money, so necessary for both countries, and thousands and thousands of human lives disappear without a trace.

If the burden of the material and human losses lies heavily on both countries, the political consequences of the conflict, perhaps, to a great degree are affecting Iran. Thanks to its many proposals for settling the conflict, the regime of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, has begun to appear in the eyes of the world public as genuinely striving for peace and has also strengthened its position inside the country (this can be attested to by the recently held parliamentary elections).

Judging from everything, the reality of Iran appears unclear. Tehran's continued refusal of any efforts at mediation in the conflict, the proposal of deliberately unrealistic conditions (such as reparations of 150 billion dollars or trial of the current leadership of Iraq) lead one to think that the current theocratic government has reasons for continuing the war other than outraged national self-esteem or religious considerations. "The war leads to a rebirth of patriotism and distracts the people from the most important questions, such as political and religious freedom. At the same time, the war can always be blamed for the economic ailments of Iran, which are now becoming chronic.". There is apparently reason in these words of a foreign diplomat, quoted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS. In any case, the use of wars for this aim is not a novelty in history.

It is impossible not to notice the contradictions in the essence of Tehran's foreign policy line. Calls for struggle with imperialism and suggestions to exclude Israel from the UN are combined with direct interference in the affairs of neighboring Afghanistan, stubborn refusal to recognize the reality of the Afghan revolution, and unfriendly steps regarding relations with the USSR, such as the recent airing of a Tehran television film with direct anti-Soviet attacks.

However, the Soviet Union unfailing supported Iran in its struggle for genuine independence and took a just position in the Iran-Iraq conflict, which is bleeding white both sides and pouring water on the mill of American imperialism and Zionism.

U.S. CONTINUES FINANCIAL 'PLUNDER' OF IRAN

NC131102 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary: "The U.S. Administration Continues To Financially Cheat Iran"]

[Text] UPI reported that President Reagan recently informed Congress that he will maintain his special privileges in order to strive to satisfy U.S. claims against Iran.

As you know, U.S. monopolies pitilessly plundered Iran for decades by leaning on the shah's pro-U.S. regime. Their sovereignty in Iran inflicted innumerable losses on the Iranian people. Referring to only one example, one can fathom the volume of these losses. After the shah's flight to the West and the declaration of the Iranian republic, the Iranian Government requested that over $56 billion, plundered and taken to the West by the Pahlavi family with the aid of U.S. monopolies, be returned to Iran. However, the imperialists did not even consider meeting Iran's just demand. On the contrary, they hastened -- without any basis for their acts -- to file counter claims against Iran. U.S. businessmen and entrepreneurs filed almost 4000 claims against Iran. REUTER reports that the precise amount of these claims is being kept secret by the U.S. Treasury. According to press reports, on the basis of only 300 large claims, U.S. entrepreneurs are trying to obtain about $7 billion from Iran.

The White House is also doing its best to help in these claims. The White House ordered that Iranian deposits in U.S. banks amounting to $13 billion be confiscated.

U.S. businessmen also confiscated Iran's deposits in other Western countries. For example, after the 11 February Revolution, the Chase Manhattan Bank, which the shah used to carry out his transactions, withdrew $400 million belonging to Iran from its London branch. The U.S. Import-Export Bank succeeded in making Iran pay almost $500 million, and Citibank of New York took $125 million from Iran. U.S. insurance companies raced with U.S. banks in plundering and pillaging Iran. This went so far that even claims were filed to obtain the paintings and statues that the Tehran Museum had sent on loan to the National Gallery of Art in Washington for an exhibition.

The U.S. magazine FORTUNE writes that if necessary U.S. monopolies are prepared to wait decades until Iran is forced to meet these claims and that the White House will continue to assist them. It is especially for this reason that Ronald Reagan, after being re-elected as U.S. President, informed Congress that he would renew his special privileges for another 4 years so that he could satisfy the U.S. monopolies' financial claims against Iran. Thus, the plundering and pillaging of Iran by the U.S. imperialists continue.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON WEINBERGER MIDDLE EAST TOUR

PM091447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "International Commentary": "Gambling Increasingly on Israel"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has completed a visit to a number of Near East and North African countries.

The Pentagon Cheif's trip began while Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres was visiting Washington. Judging from official reports, you might think that the new Israeli premier's talks with U.S. President R. Reagan were concerned purely with economic affairs.

However, the talks on saving Israel from economic collapse merely served as a screen for Washington to make new capital investments in strengthening the strategic alliance with Tel Aviv and stepping up Israel's military power. This, in particular, is demonstrated by Reagan who confirmed "America's fundamental commitment to the cause of Israel's security and the maintenance of its supremacy" over its Arab neighbors.

In turn, Peres acknowledged that a large proportion of America's money (Tel Aviv has been promised $2.6 billion) is going on strengthening Israel's military might. "The Israelis do not eat their tanks, aircraft, and ships," Peres stated cynically. "Aircraft, tanks, and ships are a capital investment in the interests of the United States and Israel. Our interests are identical."

The head of the Israeli cabinet understandably did not explain that these "interests" are fundamentally contrary to the Arab countries' hopes and aspirations, and conflict with the realistic and constructive program for establishing peace in the Near East that has been proposed by the USSR and received broad approval in the Arab world.

Peres' visit to Washington left no doubt that the United States and Israel intend to continue blocking the way to genuine peace in the Near East and attempting to impose separate deals on the Arabs. These goals are to be achieved by means of diplomatic maneuvers and blackmail, including nuclear blackmail. It was no coincidence that C. Weinberger, while en route for the Near East, first of all visited Italy where he took part in a session of NATO's nuclear planning group. After all, it is in Italy, at Comiso to be precise, that the United States has deployed Pershing missiles whose operational range encompasses the Near East region. There have been repeated hints in the foreign press that the possibility of deploying Pershings in Israel itself has not been ruled out. Tel Aviv is already openly being called an unofficial NATO member. Washington gives it weapons that even America's North Atlantic bloc allies do not have.

AFP reported that Weinberger's talks in Israel centered on questions of cooperation in the military sphere and plans for the sale of Israeli weapons to the United States. Israel's newspapers are littered with headlines about the "contract of the century" -- the supply of 4,400 Israeli mortars to the Pentagon. According to the U.S. press, the question of creating an Israeli submarine fleet, in addition to the U.S. 6th Fleet, to establish control over the Eastern Mediterranean was also discussed during Weinberger's visit.

Weinberger also visited a number of Arab capitals in the desire to demonstrate Washington's "balanced" course in the Near East and hide the obvious fact that the United States is gambling increasingly on Israel. By all accounts, the Pentagon chief was interested in how the Arabs would respond to a strengthening of the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel and to pave the way for a revival of the Camp David plans [sentence as published].

U.S., EGYPT COMPLETE MEDITERRANEAN EXERCISES

PM121013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada report: "Dangerous 'Winds'"]

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov -- Joint American-Egyptian military maneuvers codenamed "Sea Winds" have ended. They have been held along an extensive section of Egypt's Mediterranean coast from Port Said in the East to Al-'Alamayin in the West, and also in the airspace above a number of regions of the Nile delta and valley.

Large formations of the U.S. 6th Fleet and U.S. bomber, fighter, and reconnaissance aircraft took part in the maneuvers. Virtually all the branches of the Armed Forces were involved on the Egyptian side. As an official Egyptian military spokesman said, "operations to repulse a combined sea and air attack on Egyptian territory" were rehearsed during the "exercises." It is striking that the active role of "invasion forces" was assigned to the U.S. Navy and Air Force.

INSTITUTE DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST AFFAIRS

PM121620 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 10-16 Nov 84 p 25

[Interview with Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow, by Zaki Shihab in Beirut -- date not given]

[Text] Question: To what extent can we say that the Soviet proposals regarding the holding of an international conference are on their way to implementation, bearing in mind that Israel and the United States have rejected them?

Answer: I am, without doubt, optimistic about the prospects of the Soviet proposals. I am encouraged in my optimism by the realization that the situation in the Middle East cannot be resolved unless their is a comprehensive all-around settlement. As expected, all the unilateral attempts to solve the problem have only led to a hardening of the Israeli position, giving their expansionist policy a fresh boost and making the chances of a just settlement in Middle East more remote. There is a future for comprehensive settlement, nothing else. Achievement of such a settlement is precisely the aim of the Soviet proposals. Naturally, the United States and Israel oppose them now but, historically speaking, nobody can prevent a comprehensive settlement without exposing his positions in the region to danger.

Question: Can one say that, after the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the withdrawal of the Marines and NATO forces, Lebanon is now a friend of the socialist camp in general and the Soviet Union in particular?

Answer: This question is unclear. If the Soviet Union criticized the 17 May agreement it did so on the grounds that it was a new attempt to impose on that Arab country a unilateral solution depriving it of its sovereignty and using it as a pawn in the U.S.-Israeli game. It was never the aim of such criticism to turn Lebanon into a country that is particularly friendly with the socialist camp. I must draw your attention to the fact that we have always had good and cordial relations with this Arab country, and we still do. The same thing applies to the Soviet attitude toward the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon. This is no doubt that the Soviet Union never regarded its call for such a withdrawal (which should not be seen as a voluntary step, but rather as a result of the military and political defeat suffered by the United States and its allies in Lebanon) as a means of establishing special relations with Lebanon.

Question: Now that diplomatic relations with Egypt have been restored, are we to expect a revival of the golden era of 'Abd al-Nasir's days, or do you think that the changes that have occurred in Egypt, especially its rapproachement with the West, will confine these relations to the diplomatic framework?

Answer: Soviet-Egyptian relations have never been confined to the diplomatic framework, I mean not even during the period of Egypt's rapproachement with the West. The Soviet Union has had diverse economic and trade relations with Egypt. We have such relations today and I believe that the future prospects of these relations are good. With the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries, there is now reason to believe that the diverse relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union will develop further. I would like to say that by developing these relations the Soviet Union does not, in my view, seek to drive a wedge between Egypt and the West or even create difficulties in Egypt's relations with the United States and other Western states.

Question: After the signing of your arms sale agreement with Kuwait, observers claimed that a new phase in the Soviet Union's relations with a Gulf state has begun. Does that mean that the Gulf states are drawing away from the United States and closer to you?

Answer: Soviet-Kuwaiti relations are relations between two sovereign states. I do not think that they cover the Soviet Union's relations with all the Gulf states. I also do not think that the purpose of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations is to draw the Gulf states away from the United States.

Question: How do you explain your policy of military support for Iraq in its war against Iran and, at the same time, your all-round support for Syria despite its well known attitude toward that war?

Answer: I explain that on the basis of the principles from which the Soviet policy stems. It is a known fact that the Soviet Union has friendship and cooperation treaties with Iraq as well as Syria. On the question of the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict, the Soviet Union has always firmly called for an end to that conflict and has urged the settlement of disputes by political means.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RATIFIES USSR-YAR TREATY

LD121916 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has ratified the USSR-YAR friendship and cooperation treaty signed on 9 October 1984 in Moscow, and has submitted it to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for ratification.

PDRY PRESIDENT GREETS CHERNENKO FROM AIR

PM121419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From the Aircraft"]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and prime minister of Democratic Yemen, sent a telegram from on board his aircraft to K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The telegram says:

"While flying over the territory of your friendly country, I send you and all the Soviet people best wishes for prosperity and the further improvement of friendly relations between the Soviet and Yemeni peoples."

REPORTAGE ON OAU SUMMIT IN ADDIS ABABA

Support for Liberation Movements

LD132228 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa November 13 TASS -- The main threat to peace and security in Africa is coming from the Pretoria racist regime. This has been stated by the Acting Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Pieter Onu. He spoke at the 20th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU member states which is under way here.

With Washington's approval and in close alliance with Zionist Israel, Pretoria is trying to perpetuate the shamefull apartheid system, is stepping up armed actions against neighbouring independent countries, and is disrupting efforts of the U.N. aimed at the decolonization of Namibia, Pieter Onu said. He urged African countries to expand the support for the national liberation movements of southern Africa.

The acting OAU secretary general submitted for the consideration of the session proposals aimed at the activisation of intra-African cooperation with a view to overcome the economic crisis in Africa and to ensure self-sufficiency of African countries in foodstuffs.

Important Issues Discussed

LD140043 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa November 13 TASS -- Preservation of Africa's unity, solution of economic problems, combatting the drought and the threat of famine in the continent, such are the main problems on which speakers at todav's evening meeting of the 20th session of the summit assembly of the Organisation of African Unity concentrated their attention. A spokesman for the OAU Secretariat said this to journalists at a briefing in Africa House.

A report of the OAU committee for fulfilling the resolutions about Western Sahara has been heard and endorsed. The report of the OAU committee on Chad was also endorsed today. The session started discussing the report of the OAU committee on decolonization.

The spokesman of the OAU Secretariat refuted reports of some bodies of the Western mass media about an alleged "impasse" at the session. Such reports are not in keeping with reality, he said.

Tanov Commentary

MB131750 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, is the venue of the 20th OAU summit meeting. The road to this summit was a difficult one, writes commentator Georgiy Tanov.

Our listeners will recall that the previous summit meeting was held under very difficult circumstances following numerous postponements. At that time, the main stumbling blocks were the problems of the people of Western Sahara and Chad, whose causes were being championed and manipulated by the Western countries, particularly the United States and France. It became apparent that the Western countries had intended to use the Chadian and Western Saharan issues to destroy the OAU. This was the main goal of the United States. Has anything changed with regard to these issues today?

It has not been an easy task for the OAU. Despite a 15-month wrangle aimed at placing Chad firmly under French domination, France's intentions were completely frustrated. The United States withdrawal from Chadian and Western Saharan affairs has not completely cleared the air, for more deep-rooted causes for violence and confusion still abound in those two African countries. In other areas of Africa, the United States and France are continuing to meddle in the internal affairs of those countries they have chosen as examples of continued subservience to Western interests. Thus, the OAU still faces great danger.

A repetition of last year's OAU scenario would have been greatly appreciated in Washington. It would have served to derail the OAU, thereby deferring a solution to pressing issues and problems confronting the African people, in particular, the decolonization of countries under the yoke of oppression and apartheid. In other words, such hot issues as those of Namibia and South Africa would have been deferred. It is common practice for the South African racist regime to attack all its independent black neighbors at will. The state of affairs in southern Africa has changed considerably since the 19th OAU summit. The South African government has made palpable moves to save apartheid by means of manipulations aimed at retaining Namibia as a mineral treasure chest of the Western countries. Added to this were attempts to link the countries of southern Africa with the designs and wishes of the Western countries and Pretoria.

Reagan's reelection to the American presidency makes it doubtful whether the situation will change. It is more likely that the African situation will continue to undergo further shifts and distortion so Africa is facing many problems, and can unhesitatingly state that the shortage of food makes it difficult to establish economic priorities. It is evident that the continued drought and starvation have severely affected many African countries. In representations to the 39th UN General Assembly, African delegates made it clear that the development and acceleration of the economic infrastructure is of immediate priority and importance at this stage. The representatives of Ethiopia, Cameroon, Kenya, and other African countries made it clear that the complicated problems of the poverty stricken African economies should be resolved by those guilty of previously exploiting those countries. In other words, the capitalist and former colonial countries of the West must pay.

Recently there has been talk in the Western countries of dismantling the OAU. There is talk of establishing a league of black African states to replace the OAU, or removing OAU headquarters from Addis Ababa -- provocative matters indeed! AFRIQUE NOUVELLE, a pamphlet published in Senegal, has disclosed the White House's secret attempts to have a U.S. puppet appointed to the OAU chairmanship.

The assembled delegates to the 20th OAU summit session demonstrate the successful work of this organization. Protecting and saving the OAU from destruction is the task of its chairman, Mengistu Haile-Mariam, who stated that the main priority and consideration for the organization is the conservation and protection of all its achievements. In that effort, the OAU can expect solid support from all those within and outside Africa who favor progress.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. INTENTIONS TOWARD NICARAGUA

PM140940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes" under general heading "Nicaragua: Guarding the Revolution": "Threat to Sandino's Country"]

[Text] The U.S. elections have hardly disappeared from the limelight when aggressive circles in Washington have launched strenuous efforts to aggravate the situation in Central America.

U.S. reaction is furious at the failure of its efforts to wreck the elections in Nicaragua. In these first free elections in the country's history, the Nicaraguan people expressed their will: They support the Sandinist revolution. The enemies of freedom are now setting increasingly dangerous means in motion. The situation that is being created around Nicaragua could be exploited by the instigators of military adventures to launch direct armed operations against the small freedom-loving country.

The machinery of provocations is operating at full speed. An incredible propaganda clamor is being raised in connection with vessels belonging to other countries arriving in Nicaragua with ordinary commercial freight. The soap bubble about "deliveries of Soviet MIG aircraft to Nicaragua," composed by the Washington liars, had hardly burst when the poisoners of the international climate started howling about the "export of revolution," which allegedly threatens the Central American countries.

The purpose of this whole smokescreen is to camouflage the Pentagon's growing military preparations. U.S. military units whose special mission is armed adventures beyond U.S. borders have been put on combat alert. Large-scale military maneuvers are being held close to the Georgia seaboard with participation by troops from the 82d Airborne Division, whose cut-throats landed on Grenada. AP significantly reports that the stress in these maneuvers is placed on "mobility and speed." At the same time, 25 U.S. Navy ships, including the battleship Iowa and the aircraft carrier Nimitz, are holding exercises in the Caribbean. A plan to modernize the Honduran Air Force with new combat equipment is being discussed in the U.S. capital after the Pentagon transformed that country's territory into a bridgehead for the invasion of Nicaragua.

A shameful farce was enacted a few days ago in Washington in connection with the instructions drafted by the CIA for hired killers being sent into Nicaragua. The White House announced that "CIA personnel did not violate the U.S. Constitution or laws, but only allowed an oversight to occur at a low level." There is, of course, nothing surprising in the fact that the U.S. Administration has taken the instigators and inspirers of killers under its wing. After all, all these are manifestations of one and the same policy, that of state terrorism, which has become the standard line for official Washington.

In parallel with the expansion of aggression actions against Nicaragua, the U.S. Administration is doing everything to block a political settlement in Central America on the basis of the "peace document" elaborated by the "Contadora Group." According to THE WASHINGTON POST, this was the actual decision made at a session of the U.S. National Security Council held at the White House the end of last month.

The Nicaraguan people are showing restraint and endurance in the face of imperialist provocations. The government is implementing measures to mobilize the population in defense of the gains of the revolution. It has declared that it has no intention of renouncing its sovereign right to consolidate the country's defense and acquire the weapons necessary for this purpose.

The preparation of a large-scale military operation against the Nicaraguan revolution is being angrily condemned in other parts of the world. A conference of leaders from 15 communist and workers parties in Latin America was held in the Colombian capital. Its participants analyzed the international situation following Reagan's reelection as U.S. President and discussed the situation surrounding Nicaragua. Having pointed out the serious threat of direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, the conference's participants called for the immediate convening of a Latin American conference of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. Only active steps in support of the Nicaraguan people, the document says, can halt the materialization of dangerous U.S. plans regarding that country. The conference emphasized the need to step up demonstrations by the continent's peoples for independence, democracy, and social progress. People of goodwill in all corners of the world declare their complete solidarity with the brave people of Sandino's country.

'LIKELIHOOD OF U.S. INVASION OF NICARAGUA' NOTED

LD140947 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, November 14 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Kudryavskiy:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz does not rule out the possibility of a direct American intervention in Nicaragua, EFE news agency reports. Addressing a press conference in the Brazilian capital on Monday, he said that in a situation similar to the one which preceded the American invasion of Grenada, the President would act exactly in the same way.

Shultz's remarks are no empty declarations. The Reagan administration is undertaking practical steps to expand aggressive actions against the Sandinist republic. Forty American warships are plying off Nicaraguan coasts, U.S. Air Force planes constantly violate the country' air space. Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have noticeably stepped up their terrorist activity.

Shultz's remarks are indicative in their implication that the United States is prepared to invade any country in the continent, whose policy does not meet "Washington's vital interests." This happened, for example, in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. Washington acted in this way with regard to Grenada. The government of Maurice Bishop, in pursuing independent policies, carried out several major social and economic changes in the interests of the masses. This enraged people on the Potomac banks, and President Reagan, under the pretext of defending the American students on Grenada, ordered the occupation of that country.

It is now assured in Washington that Nicaragua "threatens" U.S. security. The entire history of U.S. relations with Latin American countries, however, attests to the contrary. It is the United States, not Nicaragua or any other country in the region, which carried out interventions to the south of the Rio Grande.

These facts were reported by the American CBS television network. According to the TV company, the United States undertook 14 armed actions against Mexico, 13 against Cuba, 11 against Panama, 10 against Nicaragua, nine against the Dominican Republic, seven against Colombia, seven against Honduras, five against Haiti....

Nearly all Latin American countries were subjected one by one to U.S. aggressive actions at various periods. In 1982, during the Anglo-Argentine crisis, they were all betrayed by the United States which sided with Great Britain despite the Rio de Janeiro Mutual Assistance Treaty to which the USA is a party.

The likelihood of the U.S. invasion of Nicaragua gives rise to serious concern for Latin American state and political figures. It is no accident that the situation in Central America became one of the chief items on the agenda of the 14th General Assembly of the Organization of American States in Brasilia. Today, it is Nicaragua, but tomorrow, what Latin American country will "threaten" the security of the United States?

U.S. PLANS NAVAL BLOCKADE OF NICARAGUA

LD131911 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 13 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Edward Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Reagan was still celebrating his victory in the presidential race as American warships darted to the Nicaraguan coast, crudely violating its territorial waters. American military aircraft roared through that country's sky, crudely violating its airspace. New detachments of cutthroats were dispatched from neighboring countries to Nicaragua accompanied by American doctors and medics in case of a big war. At the same time, major American Armed Forces military exercises were beginning in three places simultaneously -- the land forces in the State of Georgia, and the naval forces in the Caribbean Sea and off the west coast of Central America.

You already know what the pretext was for the latest psychological attack by the United States on the Nicaraguan people. The story about the Soviet military fighters allegedly found on a Soviet commercial ship that had entered a Nicaraguan port was false from beginning to end. Now, even U.S. Secretary of State Shultz himself has had to admit this. As Shultz said, he does not even know how the information, or rather the lie, about Soviet MIG's on board the Soviet freighter leaked out, but whoever did divulge this information, Shultz said, committed a criminal act.

However, if the story about the Soviet fighters flopped, as is officially admitted by Washington, it would be logical to suppose that the United States would stop its bellicose (?hysteria) and leave the Nicaraguan people in peace. However, that has not been the case. As it became known today, the American Government is now earnestly examining the issue of establishing a full naval blockade of Nicaragua. The Pentagon has concentrated more than 40 warships close to its shores, at any moment ready to cut that country off from the outside world. People in Washington do not conceal their blatant threats and intentions of destroying the Sandinist people's revolution on the Grenada model.

DANIEL ORTEGA PROCLAIMED NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT

LD140747 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 14 TASS -- On Tuesday the Supreme Electoral Council of Nicaragua officially proclaimed Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government, to be the president of the republic. The head of state will take office on January 10.

Sergio Ramirez, member of the government's Guiding Council, has become the country's vice president. Sixty-one representatives of the Sandinist Front have been elected to the National Assembly (the republic's parliament). The other six political parties taking part in the elections got 35 seats in the Assembly. Thus, the results of Nicaragua's first-ever free and genuinely democratic elections on November 4 have shown a convincing triumph of the Sandinist Front which pursues a policy which meets the national interests.

SOVIET-CUBAN COOPERATION PROGRAM CITED

PM121457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 First Edition pp 1, 5

[TASS report: "Long-Term Cooperation Program"]

[Text] During the Soviet delegation's visit, a long-term program was signed in Havana for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Cuba for the period through the year 2000. It was signed by N.A. Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, and Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

The document says in part that the USSR Government and Cuban Government have adopted a long-term program based on unity and solidarity between the CPSU and PCC and between the Soviet and Cuban peoples and on the firm resolve to further develop Soviet-Cuban friendship in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, guided by the decisions of the CPSU and PCC congresses on the steady improvement of their countries' economies and of the working people's well-being on that basis.

Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Cuba is developing steadily and has reached a high level. There has been an increase in the volume and scale of technical assistance rendered to Cuba by the Soviet Union in the construction and modernization of national economic facilities and the creation of the infrastructure and material and technical base for training national cadres.

With the USSR's economic and technical assistance, a number of sectors have been developed in Cuba that were virtually nonexistent prior to the victory of the revolution. They include: steel production, agricultural machine building, production equipment for the sugar industry, the electronics industry, fertilizer production, commercial fishing, and geological exploration of Cuba's territory.

As a result of the two countries' joint efforts, a stable foundation has been created for the sugar industry. A high level of sugar cane harvest mechanization has been achieved. On the basis of cooperation with the USSR, there have been fundamental changes in the Cuban electricity industry. The major thermal electric power stations in Mariel and Santiago de Cuba, power lines, and other facilities have created a reliable foundation for future progress throughout the Cuban national economy. The Cuban mining industry has been further developed. The creation of major production capacities in the textile industry was an important contribution to providing the Cuban population with industrial consumer goods. Soviet assistance in the development of land reclamation, livestock raising, poultry farming, and in work on chemicalization and plant protection has been of great significance for Cuban agriculture. Trade has been developing at a high rate between the USSR and Cuba. It has nearly quintupled in the last 10 years alone. Supplies of Soviet goods are of decisive significance for Cuba's economic development.

The relations of cooperation between the two countries are currently acquiring new facets. The present program document is also designed to strengthen and further develop the plan-governed stable foundations for long-term cooperation.

On the basis of the CPSU and PCC guidelines for the socio-economic development of the USSR and Cuba and the decisions of the CEMA economic sumit conference in Moscow in 1984, the sides see it as the main purpose of long-term cooperation between the two countries to aid the completion of the construction of the material and technical base of socialism in Cuba and the further comprehensive improvement or the well-being and the rational satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual needs of the Cuban people. The Soviet Union and Cuba have agreed to develop economic and scientific and technical cooperation in the following spheres:

Increasing the Cuban economy's efficiency, making better use of fixed capital and available material resources and manpower, saving fuel and materials, developing modern production processes, and accelerating the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress;

Accelerating the development of Cuba natural resources and making the fullest and most effective use of them; accelerating the development of the fuel and energy sectors (above all the petroleum industry), metallurgy, certain machine building sectors, electronics, and the chemical industry; further developing and raising the level of internal integration of agro-industrial complex sectors in order to provide the populace with foodstuffs and to develop exports; widening Cuba's export potential; promoting Cuba's participation in the international socialist division of labor within the CEMA framework;

Helping Cuba develop the production of specific types of products that will ensure its wider participation in agreements on specialization and production sharing within the CEMA framework on a bilateral and multilateral basis; cooperating in modernizing, remodeling, and expanding existing and creating new production capacities in the Cuban economy; helping to increase the volume of trade; increasing the effectiveness of cooperation between Cuba and the USSR by making maximum use of established production capacities, concentrating resources on the construction of priority facilities, and improving the quality of reciprocal goods deliveries;

Improving forms and methods of cooperation, setting up joint enterprises and shared production processes, and constructing facilities on a barter basis; aiding the accelerated development of Cuban science and technology; continuing to assist in training Cuban specialists in the USSR and in improving their skills.

The sides deemed it expedient to focus efforts on cooperation in the following priority spheres:

In the sphere of the agro-industrial complex: in attaining the goals of the Cuban national food program; further developing the sugar industry; elaborating techniques and developing the material base for the production of proudcts of microbiological synthesis, feed protein, and other industrial products; developing the material base for the production and industrial processing of citrus fruits; and developing certain food industry subsectors.

In the fuel and energy complex sphere: in further developing Cuba's electricity system, mainly by constructing nuclear power stations and a thermal electric power station in the vicinity of Havana, as well as modernizing existing thermal electric power stations and erecting power transmission lines; developing geological survey and drilling operations; and expanding and modernizing existing and creating new petroleum refining capacities.

In the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy sphere: in further expanding and modernizing the Jose Marti Metallurgical Plant; creating new metallurgical capacities in Holguin Province; further expanding existing and creating new capacities for the production of nickel-cobalt product; expanding geological prospecting for solid minerals.

In the machine building sphere: in developing the production of equipment to meet the Cuban economy's needs and developing shared production of certain types of construction and transport equipment.

In the electronics and electrical equipment sphere: in developing the production of certain types of electronic equipment, including some computer facilities and control and measuring instruments, and further developing production of electrical consumer appliances.

In the chemical and light industry sphere: in further expanding and creating capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers; establishing the production of certain types of chemical and petrochemical products; expanding, modernizing, and creating capacities for the production of various types of paper and cardboard; and developing the production of sewn goods and other light industry articles.

In the medical industry sphere: in organizing the industrial production of pharmaceutical raw materials and organizing the production of some types of medical equipment.

In the construction materials and construction industry sphere: in developing production of waterproofing materials, sanitary engineering articles, and ferroconcrete pipes.

In the transport and communications sphere: in reconstructing and constructing maritime wharves and ports; developing shipments by sea; and developing air and railroad transport.

In the sphere of science and technology: in carrying out scientific and technical development projects connected with the national food program and implementing scientific and technical development projects connected with the fuel and energy complex.

EFE REPORTS MARSHAL USTINOV DYING OF CANCER

PY132130 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2117 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov (EFE) -- According to an East European source consulted today by EFE, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister, suffers from an irreversible form of cancer. The source confirmed reports from Soviet official sources which have denied Ustinov's death, which had been announced by certain Western media, and indicated that the defense minister may still appear in public before his definitive retirement.

Speculation on Successor

PY132345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2158 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The information which EFE was able to gather over the last few hours indicates that the replacement of Ustinov, who has been defense minister of the Soviet Union since 1976, has already been decided because of his serious illness.

Although these is nothing concrete, the future minister of defense could be a party man, meaning the CPSU -- the only political party in the country -- rather than a military careerman. The sources have reported that if the new defense minister were to be a military officer, his background must include a phase of sustained political activities, which will take precedence over his professional military standing. These criteria, which represent unwritten rules, are aimed at preserving party superiority over all fields of action of the executive branch.

The absence of Marshal Ustinov, 76, from all official ceremonies for the past 2 months has given rise to all sorts of rumors in the capital of the Soviet Union over the past few days. Sources close to Soviet leadership have gone as far as to say that the defense minister had died last weekend. Yet, none of the signs which usually precede offical announcements of the demise of Soviet leaders have been detected recently.

Ustinov's first significant absence occurred between March and June of 1980, leading to rumors that he had fallen out of favor with then Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Ustinov's personality is particularly interesting since he is considered to be one of the hardliners of the CPSU Politburo, which currently has 12 members. Marshal Ustinov is the only member of this decisive body to have notable ties with the military. He is a military engineer and during World War II he held management positions in the Soviet arms industry. His double status of politician and military officer, despite the fact that his military background had been left far behind, allowed his promotion to the honorary title of marshal when he was installed as defense minister.

ULYANOVSK LEADERS TO MEET CITIZENS ON SET DAYS

PM071450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "The Ispolkom Received a Letter..."]

[Text] Ulyanovsk -- A scientific and practical conference on the subject "Work With Working People's Letters Is a Manifestation of the Social Justice Provided by Great October in Our Country" was held in Ulyanovsk.

The reports delivered by G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the party obkom, and V.I. Lobusov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Section, emphasized that the working people's letters and their verbal representations to leading institutions are not just reports on everyday life. They are also a sign of people's great trust in the party.

The following example was given at the conference: The stream of complaints against the Ulyanovsk Gorispolkom leadership's callousness and indifference toward people's needs has been growing year by year. Many of the daily life problems about which people have written to the gorispolkom have not been resolved, thus giving rise to justified reprimands. People received purely formal replies. The party obkom bureau, having investigated the state of affairs, recommended that the ispolkom chairman be relieved of his duties. Specific measures have been planned to set matters right.

Now all organizations in the oblast have instituted a uniform day on which leaders at all levels are obliged to meet visitors. The procedure for the reception of citizens by senior officials has been revised.

PRAVDA VOSTOKA REPORTS 17TH UZBEK CP PLENUM

PM121637 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[UZTAG report: "From the 17th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum": "Increasing Efforts To Strengthen Discipline and Instill Order"]

[Text] An Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 20 October. It examined and discussed the question of progress in fulfilling the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum resolution "On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Strengthening Party and State Discipline and Improving Work With Cadres in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and the Instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Comrade I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communit Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

The keynote speaker and other speakers said that the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was a turning point in the republic's life. Its decisions met with the enthusiastic approval of Communists and all working people. The collectively elaborated course of eliminating revealed shortcomings and negative phenomena has been developed and given concrete expression at party obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums and at meetings in party primary organizations, which were addressed by more than 115,000 people. Unanimously supporting the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee line, Communists have been keen and principled in revealing shortcomings, exposing their origins, and making specific proposals to strengthen discipline and order, enhance party leadership of the national economy, improve organizational and ideological work, and create a spirit of implacability toward deviations from the norms of party life.

Sessions of the Uzbek SSR and Karakalpak ASSR Supreme Soviets and local soviets have taken place in the businesslike, principled atmosphere created by the Central Committee plenum. The republic's Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments have determined their tasks stemming from its directives. Trade union and Komsomol plenums and meetings, party and economic aktivs, and conferences of organs of people's control and law and order, creative unions, and workers in mass media and propaganda have been held. Every tier of the political system has been involved in the struggle to improve the situation.

Specific practical measures have been taken to eradicate bribery, speculation, squandering and embezzlement of socialist property, and abuse of office. The struggle to strengthen the rule of law and improve the work of the law enforcement organs has been stepped up. The responsibility of leading workers and all cadres for the overall level of organization and discipline has been increased.

In his speech to the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that Uzbekistan was a region where important and quite drastic measures were being carried out to eradicate negative phenomena. That, the keynote speaker and other speakers emphasized, convinces us of the correctness of the course adopted by the republic party organization and makes it incumbent upon us to struggle to eliminate shortcomings with even greater determination. It is also important to continue working firmly and consistently to strengthen discipline, enhance cadres' responsibility, and observe Leninist norms and principles in the activity of party, soviet, and state organs.

However, the plenum also noted that some difficulties still stand in the way of reorganization and that the 16th plenum's decisions are not being carried out everywhere in a resolute and uncomprising way. The inertia of former forms and methods of working is still being felt. Everything possible must be done to give new impetus to the emerging positive trends.

Every Communist and every working person must measure the results of his labor against the great requirements laid down in the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and against what has been done in practice to improve indicators in various sectors of the republic's national economy. The plenum said that many of the republic's collectives have been able to reorganize themselves and to bring reserves into operation in a short space of time. The Ministries of the Food Industry, the Meat and Dairy Industry, and local industry and enterprises of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and road machine building completed the third quarter ahead of the year's planned rates. The activity of major production associations such as Uzbekselmash, E Elektroterm, Podemnik, the Chirchik Transformer Plant, the Tashkent Grain Products Combine, and a number of others have shown marked improvement. However, the overall state of affairs in industrial production cannot be deemed to be satisfactory.

The results of the first 9 months show that the republic was unable to achieve the planned rates of growth for volumes of industrial production. The Andizhan, Bukhara, Dzhizak, Kashka-Darya, Navoi, Samarkand, and Surkhan-Darya Oblasts failed to meet their output sales plans. One in six of the republic's enterprises failed to meet its sales targets. The Ministries of the Furniture Industry, Construction Materials Industry, and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and enterprises producing mineral fertilizers produced even worse indicators in the 3d quarter than before. We must put a stop once and for all to negative phenomena such as plan adjustment and breaches of contractual commitments.

Often it is the inability of managers to organize work, poor executive discipline, sluggishness, and sometimes even inertia which lie behind these poor indicators. Some leaders are still working in the old way and not seeking a real improvement in production indicators. Attempts are being made to excuse failure to meet production targets by saying that previous overreporting and misrepresentation have now been eliminated. The plenum resolutely condemned this trend and demanded the utmost exertion in work.

The keynote speaker and other speakers noted that the republic is introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress only slowly, that the proportion of manual labor is not decreasing, and that productivity is rising only feebly.

Some 367 enterprises are working less productively this year than last. The reasons for this are always the same: a fear of the new and the inertia of some leaders. As a result, many reserves for productivity growth remain unused. It is above all a question of introducing new equipment and progressive technology. Only half of the 65 ministries and departments with targets in all areas of technical progress met them fully.

Many leaders are failing to show initiative or a desire to learn from others. The following example is typical. The Navoi Mining and Smelting Combine is carrying out major work in repairing and strengthening components by the method of powder metallurgy and plasma spraying. The results achieved are enormous. People are going to Navoi to study this innovation from all over the country, from everywhere, that is, except, our republic. The republic's Gosplan and Academy of Sciences find this slowness in disseminating the new method incomprehensible.

The reserve for increasing labor productivity that is strengthening labor and production discipline is being extremely inadequately utilized. Matters here are being remedied only slowly. Moreover, loss of working time in the Ministry of Motor Transport and at the Sredazavtomatika Plant and the Andizhan and Nukusskiy Grain Products Combines has not only not been reduced, but has in fact risen. Leaders of the Fergana Chemical Fiber Plant and the Bukhara Motor Repair Plant are "achieving" the consolidation of labor discipline by covering up absenteeism in their records by putting it down as official leave. And at Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry enterprises, no record at all of stoppages is kept. This situation can be tolerated no longer.

The collectives of the republic's industrial enterprises and production associations must radically improve their work and must seek to increase production efficiency, ameliorate product quality, accelerate the rate of increase in labor productivity, and make economical use of all kinds of resources. We must engage persistently in the practical introduction of the achievements of science and technology and advanced experience. This will enable us to make up for what has been omitted, to successfully fulfill the 1984 plan, and to secure a reliable reserve of work for the future.

While noting certain positive changes in capital construction, the Central Committee members spoke with alarm about the sector's backlog. The plan for the first 9 months for assimilating fixed capital and construction and installation work was fulfilled 93 percent and that for commissioning fixed capital, only 77 percent. The amount of unfinished construction increased. Housing for working people was more than 250,000 square meters below target. D.A. Zazulin, bricklayer at the Uzbekshakhostroy Trust, told the plenum that construction workers' most important task is to do everything in their power to ensure absolute fulfillment of their set plans and adopt pledges.

In the 4th quarter the republic must bring into operation fixed capital worth R3.3 billion, which is 4800 million more than was commissioned in the whole of the three preceding quarters. A whole series of major production capacities have to be commissioned. This requires that urgent measures be taken. We must once again examine the distribution of manpower and reserves and direct them toward resolving the tasks ahead, concentrate manpower and resources on projects nearing completion, and ensure that the 1984 plan and pledges are fulfilled while simultaneously carrying out extensive work to prepare for the final year of the 5-year plan.

The stable and dynamic development of the republic's national economy is largely determined by the work of the republic's agro-industrial complex. After the 16th plenum a number of fundamentally important measures were adopted to increase agricultural efficiency and speed up the implementation of the Food Program.

The cotton procurement system has been changed and a switch to payment for raw cotton based on quality and fiber content effected. We already have the first results at hand: The plan norms for fiber output are being overfulfilled.

The new cotton procurement system requires a fundamental change in the organization of harvesting work. To date, this is not taking place everywhere. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes rely on assistance from city-dwellers and students and do not mobilize workers and kolkhoz members for cotton harvesting. Cotton-harvesting machinery is being used extremely unsatisfactorily.

The cotton harvesting campaign is a strict test for all cadres and a check on their skill in mobilizing the masses for a specific practical task. Party, soviet, economic, and public organizations must mobilize people and organize the harvesting process efficiently to ensure that all the crop sown is harvested on time and without loss and that 1.8 million metric tons of fiber is extracted from it. This must be seen as the paramount agricultural and political task and as a matter of honor for every worker in Uzbekistan.

The republic's cotton-growers have it within them to resolve this task, A.N. Nosirova, team leader at Ch. Begimkulov Sovkhoz in Kashka-Darya Oblast's Nishanskiy Rayon, told the plenum. We must work honestly in the fields, expose all those who try to become pacesetters by deception rather than through their labor, and win renown as producers of good harvests.

The plenum spoke of the need to take urgent measures to bring other agricultural sectors up to scratch. The grain procurement plan has only been 56-percent fulfilled. Bukhara, Dzhizak, Kashka-Darya, and Navoi Oblasts are particularly in arrears. There is serious concern at progress in delivering potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and grapes to the state. The measures taken to develop stockraising do not correspond to the 16th plenum's requirements. Not only are gross indicators for the production and procurement of meat, milk, and eggs in decline, but animal productivity and milk yields are also falling. The task that has been set is to prepare thoroughly for the wintering of livestock, carry it out without losses, and try to increase livestock production.

The plenum discussed yet another problem in need of a fundamental solution, namely, land utilization. It is now time to establish accurately the real picture of land use. A careful examination of crop distribution and the use of crop rotation areas is needed. Attempts to increase yield by using unincorporated lands must be resolutely stamped out. Strict order must be established here now.

Agricultural workers and their partners in the agro-industrial complex now have a lot to do. Their efforts must be directed toward considerably increasing the return from the potential created on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and toward obtaining additional high quality arable and livestock output from each farm with reduced costs.

The plenum insisted that shortcomings in the work of service sphere enterprises be removed. There has been a persistent failure to fulfill the retail trade turnover and consumer service plans this year, and interruptions have been tolerated in the consumer goods trade to which the attention of the leaders of the Ministries of Trade and Consumer Services and the Uzbekbrlyashu [expansion unknown, presumably Uzbek SSR Potrebsoyuz] has repeatedly been drawn. But the necessary conclusions regarding changes in the style and methods of work have still not been drawn. In the first 9 months the sale of goods to the population was R262 million below plan and the provision of services was R20 million below plan.

Economic work is of great significance in the matter of improving party leadership of the national economy, but all is not well in this area, either. Many leaders have stopped keeping account of the people's money and do not observe financial discipline. This year alone the republic's unproductive expenditure exceeded R100 million and the culprits are rarely brought to account. For example, losses resulting from livestock disease on sovkhozes of the Uzbek Astrakhan industry totaled over R6 billion, yet those to blame for this loss were liable for only R10,000 of it. We must ensure that our farm leaders treat public property economically and thriftily and those who refuse to do so must be removed from office.

It was said at the plenum that the instances of fraudulent accounting, window dressing, and pretense that all is well that have come to light recently can in no way be tolerated. The most determined efforts are being made to eradicate these phenomena, and no leniency will be shown to anyone. Statistical organs will have to show greater responsibility for the authenticity of accounts. The success of the struggle against fraudulent accounting and window dressing largely depends on the activity of people's control organs. People's controllers see it as their paramount task to improve the quality of their checks and to prevent negative phenomena, V.A. Phaydurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee, stressed in his speech. There are many problems in the national economy. Painstaking, systematic work in the republic organs of management -- the Council of Ministers and Gosplan -- and at local level is needed to solve it.

V.P. Yesin, first secretary of Navoi Party Obkom; Kh.I. Ismanov, first secretary of Leninskiy Party Raykom; and other speakers stressed that the process of improving the social psychological climate must be fully backed up by party committees' purposeful political education activity. But the work of ideological personnel still falls far short of what the situation requires. Formalism, ostentation, and the tendency to gauge the effectiveness of educational work by the number of measures carried out are still being tackled too slowly. Mass political work is often based on generalities and has little to do with labor collectives' specific activities and problems. Criticism of shortcomings is sometimes perfunctory, indecisive, and chary and does not contribute to the prompt elimination of errors and mistakes.

There is a tendency to underestimate the social danger of reactionary vestiges of the past in people's consciousness and intolerance of religion has been blunted. A number of party committees and ideological ministries and departments still lack the proper assertiveness and they are in the habit of being conciliatory toward Communists who vote at meetings for tougher atheist work yet perform religious rites themselves.

As yet there have not been any substantial changes in the work of the mass media since the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum. The press scarcely reveals the acuteness of the topics and matters that perturb working people. Newspapers, journals, television, and radio have not yet adopted a clear-cut, principled, and militant stance in the struggle against negative phenomena.

Culture organs, creative unions, editorial boards, and publishing houses are urged to perform a more active role in molding public opinion in the spirit of the 16th plenum's guidelines. Life teaches that political vigilance and the sober, critical eye must not waver for a single moment. Where this keeness has been lost, artistically immature and sometimes ideologically damaging works appear.

The party organizations of the Writers Union and other creative unions must be fully aware of their responsibility for the civic and party education of the artist and must form in him a clear awareness of his class duty. This, in particular, was discussed by Kamil Nugmanov (Yashen) in his speech.

There is much to do in the sphere of educating young people. The improvements that are being made are still insignificant in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the leadership of the Komsomol. Komsomol work still lacks depth, immediacy, and the quest for new forms. Komsomol committees' efforts to reinforce young people's good intentions and useful initiatives with practical deeds are still inadequate.

Recently party committees have adopted measures on reinforcing administrative organs personnel. Since the 16th plenum approximately 2,500 people have joined the militia, one-fifth of them Communists.

The plenum demanded that party organizations step up their attention toward law enforcement organs' activity and called for determined efforts to prevent attempts to break Soviet laws. People's faith in the triumph of social justice is sacred. We must make it a rule to live up to the supreme norms of socialism. They must be the yardstick, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers, for activity today and for future plans. This faith must be maintained constantly and systematically, not just by occasional solemn assurances, but by concrete actions.

The Central Committee plenum analyzed work on the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Recently, a number of party and soviet organs and decisive sectors have been strengthened with politically mature and well trained personnel. The plenum participants gave thanks to the CPSU Central Committee for its great help in setting aright the selection, placement, and education of cadres.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's proposals on questions of modern cadres policy, approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, are of tremendous significance in work with cadres. This, in particular, was discussed by U.U. Umarov, first secretary of Tashkent party Gorkom.

The republic's party organization is resolutely purging itself of those who embark on abuses and moral degeneracy. The plenum demanded that all party committees seek persistently to ensure that all sectors of economic and cultural building are headed by politically mature leaders who know their job.

Many party committees are still too timid and irresolute in their approach to the solution of cadre questions, and they turn a blind eye to the unscrupulous behavior of certain leaders. In this connection the plenum criticized the Tashkent and Samarkand Party Obkoms and a number of other party committees.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations have a special part to play in the difficult and arduous struggle against shortcomings. It is their paramount duty to make all Communists aware of the decisions of the 16th plenum. Much needs to be done in this area. Some people still lack a deep understanding of the nature of the events taking place in the republic's life. Some organizations are still too passive in their work and tolerant of shortcomings.

Having set about normalizing the situation in the republic, the Uzbekistan party organization is not going to stop halfway; it is going to do all it can to honorably fulfill the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum demanded very strict monitoring of the implementation of all critical observations and proposals made by Communists during the discussion of the results of the 16th plenum and during the report and election campaign. Emphasis was placed on the need to examine working people's letters and requests carefully and objectively. Strict and exacting monitoring and verification must be combined with objectivity and benevolence when examining all questions connected with cadres.

Distrust and suspicion are inadmissible and counterindicated here. An unwarranted insult or unjust punishment can give rise to uncertainty among part of the workforce, make them indecisive, and result in a relaxation of demands on subordinates. At the same time, any attempts to discredit or blackmail honest people must be resolutely rebuffed.

The plenum demanded that all working people take more resolute steps to reorganize their work in the spirit of modern demands, display greater initiative and independence, and confirm their right to be leaders by their end results.

The republican party organization is faced with big and complex tasks in the fulfillment of the 16th Central Committee Plenum decisions. There is a variety and diversity of tasks. The plenum instructed party committees to be more resolute in reorganizing their activity, to make greater demands on cadres, and to concentrate efforts on imparting new impetus to the positive changes, strengthening people's faith in the successful solution of the socioeconomic tasks, and marking the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress with fitting deeds.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 3 DECEMBER

GF121832 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to call the 11th convocation of the highest state organ of our republic -- the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet -- on 3 December 1984. The meeting will be held in Tashkent.

The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet will debate and approve the Uzbek SSR state economic and social development plan for 1985 and the state budget. It will also discuss the realization of the economic and social development plan for the current year.

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 13 DECEMBER

GF131542 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Decree issued by the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the convening of the 11th session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet -- date not given]

[Text] The Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to convene the 11th session of the 10th convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic on 13 December 1984 in Dushanbe city.

[Signed] Pallayev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Rakhimova, secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RSFSR TO EXAMINE STATE PLANS BEFORE CONVOCATION

LD122245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] In connection with the forthcoming session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, which opens on 5 December, the presidium of the supreme organ of power of the republic ordered RSFSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions to make a preliminary examination of the state plans for economic and social development and the RSFSR state budget for 1985, the progress of fulfillment of this year's plan, and the accounts covering the 1983 budget year.

The presidium recommended that attention be concentrated on questions of raising the efficiency and rates of development of public production on account of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress; the broad mobilizing of reserves for the growth of food production and agricultural raw materials; economy by all possible means of labor, materials, fuel-energy and financial resources; and better balance of plans.

A meeting took place today of representatives of RSFSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions at which they discussed questions connected with the organization of work in the preliminary examination of plans and budget of the republic. A joint session of the budget planning [commission] and representatives of other standing commissions also took place today.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES 31 OCT MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

PM091537 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "In Light of the Party's Demands. Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpt] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum was held yesterday to discuss the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the Tasks of the Moscow City CPSU Organization Stemming From the Plenum Resolution and the Speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report was delivered at the plenum by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Participating in the discussion of the report were T.G. Ivanova, first secretary of Kalininskiy CPSU Raykom; Yu.A. Molchanov, chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Structures in Moscow City; P.I. Silakova, automatic machine operator at Moscow Food Combine; B.A. Gryaznov, first secretary of Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom; V.P. Loginov, RSFSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; M.G. Shubin, secretary of the party committee of the "M.I. Kalinin Moscow Machine-Building Plant" Association; A.I. Golovanov, rector of Moscow Hydromeliorative Institute; and N.S. Grishenko, director of the "Soyuzgiprovodkhoz" Institute.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question discussed. The plenum took note of the information report on the work of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau between plenums, which was delivered by R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Participating in the work of the plenum were V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; V.M. Borisenkov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; V.I. Konstantinov, agent of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; and A.V. Aleksankin, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

As you know, V.V. Grishin said, a routine CPSU Central Committee plenum was held 23 October. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum, in which he dwelt on problems of further developing the country's economy and on the main directions of intensifying agricultural production and enhancing the role of land reclamation in increasing food production.

The plenum examined the question of a long-term land reclamation program and the enhancement of the efficiency of the utilization of reclaimed lands for the purpose of steadily increasing the country's food stocks.

The report on this question was delivered by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The report made a thorough analysis of the results of the work of the party and government in developing agriculture and, in particular, in land reclamation since the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum, described the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program in depth, and set major new tasks in the sphere of reclamation construction and enhancing the efficiency of the utilization of reclaimed lands.

After a comprehensive discussion of the items on the agenda the plenum adopted a corresponding resolution, which was published in the press. The plenum entirely and fully approved the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech and instructed party, soviet, and economic organs, public organizations, and labor collectives to be guided by them constantly in their practical activity. The plenum approved the long-term program of land reclamation and enhancement of the efficiency of reclaimed land for the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000, which was elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and expounded in N.A. Tikhonov's report.

The plenum was held in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency, high responsibility, unanimous approval for the CPSU's policy, and the close cohesion of the party's entire Central Committee around the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Moscow's Communists and working people, like the entire party and the entire Soviet people, unanimously approve the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech. They are fully resolved to make a worthy contribution through their selfless labor to implementing the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The work of the routine CPSU Central Committee plenum, the questions examined there, the resolution adopted, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech are of very great political and national economic significance. It is essentially a question of ensuring -- on the basis of implementing the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program -- a steady increase in food stocks, the further rapid growth of the country's economic potential, and a steady rise in the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

V.V. Grishin went on to emphasize that the elaboration of the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program attests that our party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are consistently and persistently implementing the agrarian policy launched by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. It was developed further at subsequent Central Committee plenums and party congresses. A special role was played in this by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, which adopted the USSR Food Program.

On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech and Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's report, the speaker continued, the Moscow city party organization must develop active work on realizing the measures outlined in the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program. It is our task to make fuller use of the existing possibilities afforded by the capital's industrial, scientific, and technical potential for further stengthening the material and technical base of agriculture, including land reclamation with a view to enhancing its efficiency and obtaining stable food stocks. We must analyze in depth the results of the work we have done and outline practical measures to give assistance to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and water resource organs in reclaiming land in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee plenums decisions.

Moscow has considerable potential for resolving problems of land reclamation. Industrial workers above all can do great work. Moscow industrial enterprises ensure the fulfillment of targets for the production and delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of material and technical means for agriculture, including for land reclamation. During the 11th 5-Year Plan machinery, equipment, and spare parts worth R1.5 billion have been delivered to the countryside, including a significant quantity of equipment for land reclamation.

Moscow machine-building and instrument-making enterprises and enterprises in the chemical, energy, and other sectors of industry possess great potential for increasing production of reclamation hardware, materials, and equipment in accordance with the long-term program. They are already doing some work in this direction. The creative and production ties established between reclamation workers and collectives of enterprises and organizations in many sectors are of positive significance. This cooperation helps to create and organize the production of modern models of new reclamation equipment.

At the same time, the volume of reclamation equipment being produced by Moscow enterprises is insufficient. The capital's enterprises possess the necessary production and technical potential which permits the fuller utilization of its possibilities for creating and increasing production of reclamation equipment in accordance with the long-term program. The collectives of enterprises must activate work on creating more sophisticated, highly productive, and economical earth-moving and reclamation equipment, instruments, and means of automation and teleautomation of water resource systems and structures and accelerate the startup of their series production.

As the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the introduction of progressive experience are an important factor in enhancing the efficiency of reclamation. The efforts of scientists, designers, and specialists must be directed toward the speediest introduction of highly efficient wide-span sprinklers, the use of crop irrigation, and the creation of machinery and equipment ensuring the broad introduction of energy- and resource-saving technologies.

Wider use must be made of the achievements of science and technology in reclamation construction. The program provides, in particular, for going over to building pipelines of plastic, enhancing their operational properties and reliability, and accelerating the introduction of the trenchless method of laying lines. To this end the production of special machinery and also polymer pipes is being increased.

For collectives of enterprises of the Ministries of the Chemical and the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industries, the task is now one of not only increasing production of mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents and improving their quality, but also starting up more quickly the wide-scale production of polymer materials, including for the production of reclamation means.

The long-term program also proposes an improvement in selection work on creating strains and hybrids of agricultural crops intended for cultivation on irrigated and reclaimed lands and meeting the demands of industrial technology.

The further development of reclamation must have more profound scientific substantiation and take into account the interests of environmental conservation. The city party organization must exert its influence on the realization of the Land Reclamation Program outlined by the party by enhancing the work efficiency of the capital's scientific establishments and design and planning organizations working on problems of agricultural production, including reclamation.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum set the task of improving the work of scientific establishments in investigating problems of enhancing the productivity and stability of arable farming under conditions of irrigation and drainage, and increasing attention to questions of the economic efficiency of reclamation and to the elaboration and creation of equipment for sophisticated reclamation systems.

At the present time approximately 150 scientific establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, sector institutes, and VUZes in Moscow are conducting research into urgent directions of agricultural science, including reclamation.

One of the most important factors in realizing the Land Reclamation Program is the acceleration of the creation of a system of machines for the comprehensive mechanization of reclamation work and the raising of labor productivity on this basis. Institutes are doing significant work on resolving land reclamation problems and creating new models of reclamation equipment. However, full use is not being made of the scientific potential and creative possibilities of institutes and design organizations.

The plenum set the task of accelerating the creation of a system of machinery for the comprehensive mechanization of reclamation work. The program provides targets for the elaboration and startup of the series production of machinery and equipment to carry out work on land reclamation.

Great work in resolving these tasks must be done by Moscow scientific research institutes and design bureaus, particularly by such well-known institutes in the country as the State Tractor Scientific Research Institute, the All-Union Institute of Agricultural Machine Building, the All-Union Institute of Hydraulic Machine Building, and others.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum decisions it is the task of the city party organization to strive for the efficient working of scientific establishments and design organizations, the better utilization of their creative potential, and the concentration of the efforts of scientists, designers, and engineers on resolving the chief problem -- accelerating scientific and technical progress in agriculture. The resolution of the most important tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress in reclamation, developing reclamation construction, and enhancing the efficiency of the utilization of reclaimed land is inextricably linked with questions of training agricultural cadres. In Moscow this work is being carried out in 5 VUZes, which produce approximately 3,000 young specialists every year.

VUZ rectorates and party committees must enhance the quality of cadre training, improve the range of specialties, and improve the composition of the intake of students with a view to subsequently establishing them on kolkhozes and sovkhozes with irrigated and drained lands. Special attention must be devoted to the ideological and political training of students, to fostering in them high responsibility for the state of affairs in agriculture, and developing the need to work directly in agricultural production.

As the CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out, the broad reclamation program and the complexity and labor-intensiveness of the work outlined demand the resolute improvement of the organization of reclamation construction, the raising of the level of its industrialization, the further strengthening of the production base, and the improvement of planning work. While channeling major capital investments into land improvement and water diversion, we must not relax our attention toward the conservation and rational utilization of these natural resources.

Strong reclamation organizations have been created in the country. General construction organizations also do great work on land reclamation.

In 1983 Moscow construction workers completed the construction of an irrigation and drainage system on Ryazan Oblast's "Zaboryevskiy" Sovkhoz, which made it possible to irrigate 170 hectares of agricultural land for vegetable growing. In Moscow Oblast they constructed a drainage station in Dmitrosvkiy Rayon, and they are constructing an irrigation system on the "Bolshevik" Sovkhoz in Serpukhovskiy Rayon, which will make it possible to irrigate an additional 1,000 hectares of land on that sovkhoz.

Many enterprises and economic organizations in the city give the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes patronal assistance in conducting land reclamation. Construction materials industry enterprises have supplied kolkhozes and sovkhozes with various materials worth R1.3 million for reclamation work.

However, this volume of work in assisting kolkhozes and sovkhozes cannot be considered adequate. While fulfilling overall the plan for the first 3 years and 9 months of the 11th 5-Year Plan, this year the Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Structures in Moscow City, the Moscow Main Administration for Industrial Construction, and the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction in Moscow City have permitted laggardness on individual agricultural projects.

In the current year the Moscow Gorispolkom's construction main administrations are to fulfill a volume of construction and installation work to the tune of $30 million on Moscow Oblast sovkhozes and kolkhozes alone. The Moscow Gorispolkom must increase exactingness toward the leaders of construction organizations for the unconditional and qualitative fulfillment of the set targets for the construction of projects in the countryside, including reclamation work, and for ensuring their on-schedule commissioning.

The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the long-term reclamation program, particularly in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, the speaker emphasized, require us to increase the volume of work on reclamation construction. The Moscow Gorispolkom must analyze the potential of construction organizations for assisting reclamation workers in light of the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions. Taking into account the importance of reclamation problems, Moscow construction organizations must take a more active part in reclamation construction with due regard to the existing capacities and potential of construction organizations.

The broad development of reclamation demands improved planning of the construction of reclamation systems, enhanced scientific substantiation of the regional redistribution and rational utilization of water resources, and constant concern for environmental conservation. A great role in resolving these taks belongs to the collective of the Alekseyevskiy "Soyuzgiprovodkhoz" All-Union State Planning, Surveying, and Scientific Research Institute and to many union republic and Moscow institutes that are working on the elaboration of a scientific and technical program for the territorial redistribution of water resources in the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000.

Planning organizations are making a significant contribution to the development of agriculture in the Moscow region. In the current 5-year plan irrigation systems have been constructed to their plans in the flood plains of the Oka and Moskva Rivers, and irrigation and drainage systems on a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the oblast.

At the same time there are also shortcomings in planning work. The planning of planning and surveying work is not always coordinated with the commissioning of capacities or with material and technical resources, and as a result the volume of uncompleted planning work increases. Drafting times and the cost of planning work increase. Insufficient attention is devoted to the industrialization and comprehensiveness of reclamation and agricultural construction.

The task consists in removing these shortcomings and improving the quality of plans for water resource structures in accordance with the demands of the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program.

Farms of the Moscow Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry must make their contribution to increasing production of the products of plant growing. Measures have been outlined here for the further development of Moscow's "Vesna" Hothouse Farming Production Association.

In addition to modernizing existing hothouse capacities and constructing new ones in the Moscow region and in Krasnodar Kray with the use of thermal waters, it is planned to recultivate and reclaim land over an area of more than 600 hectares on the Mossovet, "Teplichnyy," and "Novo-Marfino" Sovkhozes, which form part of the "Vesna" Association. However, the Moscow Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Moscow City Planning Commission, the Main Capital Construction Administration, and the Main Architectural Planning Administration are not persistently enough resolving questions of increasing production of early vegetables to 100,000 metric tons by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan. Questions of allocating plots of land for new combines and planning agrarian-type hothouses utilizing modern means of automation have not been resolved. The Moscow Main Administration for Industrial Construction is dragging out construction of the second stage of the "Yuzhnyy" Combine in Stavropol Kray, and the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction in Moscow City -- 12 hectares of hothouses on the Mossovet Sovkhoz. The leadership of construction main administrations and of the Moscow Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry must keep these questions constantly at the center of its attention for striving for the unconditional realization of the plans outlined.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee plenum decision, the organization of patronal assistance to Moscow Oblast sovkhozes and kolkhozes requires further improvement. The city's enterprises and organizations give assistance to the oblast's farms in strengthening their material and technical base, improving land fertility, carrying out sowing work, gathering the harvest, and improving the cultural and domestic conditions of rural working people on the basis of jointly elaborated 5-year and annual cooperation plans.

At the same time individual party raykoms, party organizations, and economic leaders still do not utilize the existing potential and reserves for stepping up assistance to the oblast's farms in carrying out reclamation work. Last year, because of a lack of planning estimates and funding and a shortage of materials, contractual obligations relating to reclamation were not fulfilled in full by enterprises and organizations of Zelenograd City and Brezhnevskiy, Lyublinskiy, Moskvoretskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Sevastopolskiy, and certain other rayons.

Party raykoms, party organizations, and economic leaders of the city's enterprises and organizations must devote more attention to questions of strengthening the material and technical base of arms under patronage, to the performance of reclamation work, and to the rendering of assistance in improving the organization of agricultural producton. It is necessary to carry out this work on a planned basis and involve in it scientific, planning, and surveying organizations, VUZes, and enterprises in industry, construction, and other sectors of the national economy.

Summing up our country's development in recent years, the speaker went on to say, Comrade K.U. Chernenko focused attention in the concluding part of his speech on the prospects for our further work -- on the preparations for the 27th party congress and, in this connection, on the drafting of the new edition of the CPSU Program and propositions on possible changes to the Party Rules, and on the elaboration of plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined the preliminary results of work on the long-term plans. The task has been set of providing for higher, more strenuous plan targets for developing production, improving its efficiency, and raising the people's living standards.

Preparing for the congress, the party is concentrating working people's efforts on successfully completing the plans for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

With regard to Moscow, the capital's working people are successfully resolving the 5-year plan tasks under the leadership of party organizations. The national economy is developing stably, qualitative indicators are improving, and Muscovites' living standards are rising. There are grounds for supposing that the targets of the 4th year of the 5-Year Plan for the volume of industrial production will be fulfilled and that the planned growth rate for the volume of production will be attained. The fulfillment of targets for consumer goods production is being ensured. The pledges for above-plan growth in labor productivity by 1 percent and an above-plan reduction in production prime costs by 0.5 percent are being fulfilled. Consistent work is being done on the modernization and retooling of enterprises in accordance with the plan targets. Targets are being fulfilled by transport enterprises and also municipal services enterprises, as are plans for the construction of apartment blocks, schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals, polyclinics, and other social and consumer projects. Work on bringing in potatoes, vegetables, and fruit and putting them into winter storage has been completed. The results of the work done attest that preconditions have been created for Muscovites to successfully complete the targets of the 5-year plan as a whole.

At the same time, it must be stated most definitely that there are many shortcomings and omissions in the work of enterprises and organizations of the city's economy. Many economic leaders and party and soviet organs do not make full use of the existing reserves, wage an inadequate struggle to improve the efficiency and quality of work, and work below their potential.

In industry a significant number of enterprises are still working unsteadily and failing to cope with the fulfillment of targets. The fulfillment of contractual pledges regarding output deliveries is not being ensured at a number of enterprises. Contract discipline is regularly violated by the Dinamo, Moskabel, Borets, and Oktyabr Associations, the No 1 State Bearing plant, the Kalibr, Serp i Molot, and Tractor Hydraulic Unit Plants, the Shcherbakov and Sverdlov Combines, and others.

At power machine-building, ferrous metallurgy, and chemical and local industry enterprises an increase in industrial production is achieved to a considerable degree as a result of increasing the number of workers, not labor productivity. At certain enterprises a proper policy of thrift is not ensured, and the struggle against losses, mismanagement, and extravagance is waged poorly.

Many construction organizations fail to fulfill targets and continue to hand over projects with significant omissions and defects. In the city as a whole full use is not made of the set ceiling on capital investments. Kalininskiy, Leningradskiy, Moskvoretskiy, Oktyabrskiy, and Solntsevskiy Rayons underassimilated the ceilings.

Municipal and rayon services permit shortcomings in the maintenance and use of the housing stock, the provision of public services and amenities and the sanitary cleaning of the city, the fulfillment of repair work, and the preparation of buildings and engineering systems to operate in the winter period.

Before the end of the year and the 5-year plan it is necessary to eliminate shortcomings, instill order in production more vigorously and persistently, strengthen discipline, enhance in every possible way cadres' responsibility for the entrusted task, and strive for high indicators and the successful fulfillment of plans and targets.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum emphasizes that the resolution of major new tasks in the sphere of developing the economy requires further improvement in the style and methods of party leadership. And this applies in full to the Moscow party organization.

However, certain party raykoms and party organizations permit shortcomings in the work style and methods and the selection of cadres and fail to achieve stronger discipline or an increase in the responsibility of workers for the fulfillment of party and government decisions and for observance of the norms of party ethics and morality. Discussion at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau has shown that such shortcomings exist at the Babushkinskiy and Brezhnevskiy CPSU Raykoms and also in many primary party organizations. Shortcomings in cadre selection are being eliminated only slowly in the systems of the Main Trade Administration and the Moscow Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. Shortcomings and distortions in the development of collective horticulture have not been totally overcome.

Party raykoms and party organizations must enhance exactingness toward cadres and intensify the struggle for strict observance of the party principles of worker selection and for strengthening discipline. This also applies equally to party organizations of agricultural and water resource organs.

All the positive things that we have achieved in assisting the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the development of agriculture, including reclamation, are largely connected with the activity of the city party organization. At the same time, it is necessary to look criticially at what has been achieved and still more persistently seek new forms of work. We must try to ensure that the city's organizations working to realize the long-term reclamation program are headed by politically mature, skilled, and competent people who posses organizational abilities and a feeling for the new.

It is necessary constantly to improve the style and methods of work, strengthen executive discipline, and call leaders strictly to account for nonfulfillment of decisions adopted on problems of the agro-industrial complex and for lack of initiative and persistence in implementing party policy.

Party raykoms and primary party organizations must convey to every Muscovite Communist the great significance of the questions raised at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and develop active organizational and mass political work to explain the CPSU Central Committee plenum materials and to successfully fulfill the tasks stemming from the long-term program of reclamation and enhancement of the efficiency of the utilization of reclaimed land with a view to steadily increasing the country's food stocks.

Moscow CPSU Gorkom and raykoms must improve the leadership of primary party organizations of agricultural and water resource organs and channel their efforts into mobilizing reclamation workers' collectives to resolve the tasks facing them. The party committees of the Ministries of Agriculture, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Fruits and Vegetable Farming, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and others inadequately monitor the fulfillment of party and government directives on agrarian questions by the apparatus of those miistries.

Everything must be done to ensure that the party organizations of ministries and departments establish constant monitoring of the apparatus' fulfillment of targets in the reclamation sphere, encourage and develop the initiative and businesslike efficiency of workers, strengthen discipline and order, and achieve an improvement in the work style and methods of water resource and other organs connected with the fulfillment of reclamation targets.

The active participation of the city party organization and Moscow's working people in further strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture, in introducing the achievements of science into agricultural production, and in reclaiming land will be a substantial contribution by the capital's Communists and working people to realizing the long-term program for the development of reclamation, to resolving the tasks of providing the country with foodstuffs, and to the cause of progress for the entire national economy. The Long-Term Land Reclamation Program fully accords with the Soviet people's interests and our party's policy. This cause is of nationwide significance. Its implementation will promote our country's advance along the path of improving developed socialism.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Moscow city party organization will continue steadily implementing the party's general line and will make its contribution to the cause of successfully fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum decisions and the tasks advanced by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum.

COL GEN BORISOV AWARDED OCTOBER REVOLUTION ORDER

PM090937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 84 Second Edition p 4

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Award of the Order of the October Revolution to Colonel General G.G. Borisov

For services to the Soviet Army and to mark his 60th birthday Colonel General Grigoriy Grigoryevich Borisov is awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, Moscow.

23 October 1984.

LATE REPORT: USTINOV ALLEGEDLY SUFFERS FROM LUNG EDEMA

AU141140 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Moscow -- Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, the 67-year-old Soviet defense minister, is allegedly suffering from an edema of the lungs as a result of an influenza infection. This was reported on Tuesday from usually well-informed Moscow circles. In view of his age, the marshal's condition was called "uncertain." Ustinov, who is a member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Defense Council, has not performed his official duties for some time.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS 'COMMERCIAL' OIL FIND IN BALTIC

PM091417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by IZVESTIYA own correspondent I. Kasyukov: "Oil Find"]

[Text] Vilnius -- I am holding a test tube containing a light-brown liquid that smells of gasoline. It was sent to the correspondents' center from Kaliningrad. The test tube contains oil obtained last week at one of the country's new fields on the bed of the Baltic Sea.

Oil was found in Kaliningrad Oblast in the early seventies. It was 10 years after the construction of the most westerly field in the USSR that people started looking at the Baltic.

The first step toward discovering the secrets of Neptune's storehouse was the construction of the first fixed platform in the Soviet Baltic and of a drilling rig on it. This major installation, unprecedented in Soviet practice, was erected some miles off Cape Taran, on the Kaliningrad coast (this was mentioned in IZVESTIYA a year ago). They started drilling a well there in February. It was the only way to test the geologists' hypothesis that there was oil on the Kaliningrad shelf (this was also reported).

The plan allowed 318 days to drill the sedimentary rocks beneath which there was supposed to be oil. Frequent storms and hurricane winds accounted for nearly one-third of the working time. But the collective of drilling workers, led by experienced specialist V. Mekerov, completed the task 10 weeks early.

It was on day 245 that the drill reached 2,800 meters below sea level and the well "went live." This is what the drillers usually say when they find drops of oily liquid in the core sample. Now the oil flow had to be speeded up. Master driller A. Biryukov's team handled this task beautifully. The oil flowed into the tanks from a depth of 3 kilometers, first in a fine jet and then in a broad stream.

"The testing of the well using various recovery modes showed that the oilfield they had found on the Kaliningrad continental shelf was commercial," V. Zakutskiy, general director of the "Kaliningradmorneftegazprom" Association told your correspondent.

According to Vladimir Sergeyevich, the oil has a high gasoline fraction content, which is evidence of high quality. "Now that it has been demonstrated that there is oil on the shelf off the Kaliningrad coast," Zakutskiy said, "we have to establish where the fields are. The plan is to drill several more wells from the same fixed sea platforms."

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL CITES ROLE OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

PM091643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Important Lever of the Economy"]

[Text] One of the factors complicating the development of our economy in the eighties is the decline in the growth of manpower resources. In addition, more and more manpower is required in the country's eastern and northern regions, where new oil, coal, and other mineral deposits are being opened up and major industrial complexes are being constructed. Meanwhile, our needs are growing steadily, and consequently, the pace of economic growth must be increased from one year to the next despite all difficulties.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed the way to resolve this problem: The switch to the mass application of highly efficient machine systems and manufacturing processes, the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, and the retooling of its main sectors. Under the present conditions, one of our chief plans is the state plan for the development of science and technology, on whose fulfillment the Soviet people's well-being largely depends.

Workers of many sectors are making every effort to ensure that the targets of the scientific and technical plan are fulfilled on schedule and to a high standard of quality. The results of these efforts speak for themselves. Thus, for example, more than 25,000 industrial robots have been manufactured in the country since the start of the 5-year plan, which is significantly higher than the plan indicators. Production of microcomputers and microprocessors, which are the basis for the automation of the national economy, has increased many times over during this period. This year alone, series production of more than 500 new machines, types of equipment, and materials has been started, over 100 progressive technological processes have been introduced, and many tens of thousands of automated and mechanized production lines have been installed in shops.

As a result of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology, raw material processing has increased at installations of big unit capacity and there has been an increase in the production of thermoplastics and synthetic fibers, the production of yarn on pneumatic spinning machines, and many other new materials and items. Many of the main field operations in agriculture have been mechanized. The mechanization of vegetable sowing, potato planting, and the interrow cultivation of sugar beet, cotton, and corn is nearing completion. Almost all the labor-intensive processes on stockraising complexes have been mechanized. It is gratifying to stress that in the current 5-year period, the entire growth in labor productivity is being secured by the introduction of new technology and the improvement of the scientific organization of labor.

Our successes in intensifying production and reducing the quantity of manual operations would be even more substantial if the shaping of scientific and technical plans and the monitoring of their fulfillment were the focus of the work of all ministries and departments. But unfortunately, this is by no means the case yet.

In particular, a few years ago in our country, machines were designed for cutting metal by pulse, which ensured the complete mechanization of the process and made it possible to save a significant amount of fuel and hundreds of thousands of metric tons of steel. A Western firm produces the equipment on license from us and sells it to 70 countries. Back in 1978, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry was instructed to start production of these machines, but this assignment has still not been fulfilled. The Ministry of Power Machine Building's Turbomotornyy Zavod Production Association has failed to meet the deadline for the manufacture of an adjustable series [ustanovochnaya seriya] of diesel motors for 180-ton dump trucks for strip mining, the reasons being the poor quality of manufacture of the experimental diesel's components and the overloading of the association's experimental base with series production. Owing to the nonfulfillment of targets for assimilating production of lift trucks, electric loaders, and electric trolleys, approximately 40,000 people will not be released.

The list of unfulfilled targets could go on and on. Despite the great importance of accelerating scientific and technical progress, which was mentioned at the party congress, at subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in resolutions adopted, it still happens quite frequently that ministries "forget" to allocate the necessary financial and material resources for these purposes and to release production capacities, and that they shut their eyes to delays in the construction, modernization, and extension of shops and sectors designated for the output of new equipment. Hence, the result, which cannot please any of us: For all these reasons, the machine-building ministries alone in the single year of 1983 caused the national economy losses totaling $35 million.

This year is the determining one in the fulfillment of all the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. "We have reached an extremely crucial point in the 5-year plan, when calculations are already being made in terms of months," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. "Moreover, the state of affairs is such that we cannot manage without a further increase in the intensity of our economic work.... The correct approach will be for each of us to forbid ourselves any kind of weakness. Anxiety, even -- if you like -- alarm about the state plan must not leave us for a minute.... Accountability for every disruption and any defects permitted this year must be stricter than ever before." Leaders of ministries and departments analyzing the results of their sectors' work on the renewal of technology must be guided by this instruction.

Disruptions in the fulfillment of the state plan for the development of science and technology cannot fail to disturb our soviets, too, which, as the plenum noted, should constantly keep their hand on the pulse of the country's economic life. Management organs must step up their attention to the fulfillment of plan targets for the new technology, analyze the reasons for unfinished work, and take leaders of all levels more strictly to task for the smallest disruptions in the implementation of comprehensive scientific and technical programs.

The following October slogan of our party's Central Committee is addressed to all who participate in the creation and introduction of new technology.

"Working people of the Soviet Union! Speed up scientific and technical progress! Persistently introduce into production the achievements of science and technology and leading experience!

"Let there be intensive development for the national economy!"

IZVESTIYA'S ROMANYUK VIEWS ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM121035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by own economic observer V. Romanyuk under the "We Follow the Experiment" rubric: "The Moscow Model: Roundup of Replies and Responses Received by the Editorial Office"]

[Text] The broad-scale economic experiment has gathered momentum. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently discussed its preliminary results. In doing so, it noted that on the whole, the package of measures aimed at increasing the labor collectives' interest in achieving high indicators is having a beneficial influence on the results of their economic activity. However, the potential being created by the new conditions is still not being fully exploited.

The experiment. First experience and first lessons.... The practice of the capital's industry, which possesses a large body of skilled economic management specialists and technical intelligentsia, offers special interest. How is the experiment faring at the 29 Moscow enterprises that were the first to incorporate the new levers and incentives? (This was the subject of a "roundtable" discussion in IZVESTIYA (No 170/171). During that discussion, association general directors, shop chiefs, team leaders, and workers raised a whole series of questions about balancing plans and resources more accurately, deepening team financial autonomy, smoothing collaboration between suppliers and consumers, and making the normative basis of the experiment itself more precise.

What did examination of the "roundtable" material in the ministries and departments show? O. Yun, deputy chief of a USSR Gosplan section, reports that fulfillment of the plan for output sales, taking account of contract commitments, is now the main evaluation indicator.

To step up monitoring of this aspect of the collectives' activity, the USSR Gosplan has drawn up proposals designed to enhance the economic responsibility of ministries and enterprises for nonfulfillment of deliveries and that of transport organizations for interruption of shipments.

Such measures will undoubtedly have an effect. However, increased responsibility must be supported by the sectors' real potential. L. Popov, deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building, draws attention to this. The long-established procedure for resources allocation no longer suits many. With quarterly planning of funds, materials often arrive late, and this affects supplies. Therefore, the Ministry for Heavy and Transport Machine Building considers it necessary to switch to monthly schedules.

Successful work under the conditions of the economic experiment depends to no small extent on the standard of production management. It is no secret that some levels of plant management apparatus have not proved efficient enough under the new conditions. There are specialists capable of effectively involving themselves in improving the organizational structure and analyzing the new principles on which incentives are based, but it turns out that while they have been given broad powers for independent decision-making, directors are nevertheless often restricted in this very important sphere of management.

Take, for example, the number of administrative and management personnel. This number continues to be fixed by the ministry. The leaders of the capital's enterprises reasonably asked the following question: If the number of the production collective as a whole is not planned, why should there be regulation of the managerial level -- a regulation which markedly limits a director's rights? V. Astafyev, chief of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry Economic Planning Administration, considers it necessary to establish a stable normative for apparatus levels and to define the categories of its personnel more precisely, leaving the rest to a director's discretion. Given that, he will be able to truly independently decide the number of particular specialists needed to carry out tasks and so forth.

Or take the envisaged reduction in the number of reporting [otchetnyy] indicators. One would think that enterprises' enhanced rights would show themselves most clearly here. However, practice indicates the reverse: not only has the number of indicators not been reduced under the new conditions, but sometimes the range of indicators has even grown -- new ones being added to those already existing. For example, in the evaluation of work on a territorial basis, indicators such as sales and output volume remain the most important, although under the terms of the experiment they have been reclassified as accounting [raschetnyy] indicators.

However, what is being done to eliminate this contradiction? Judging by the reports from ministries that are preparing to go over to the experiment next year, this problem remains unresolved. V. Pushnyak, member of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems Collegium, writes to the editorial office about this. The capital's Manometr Association, which belongs to that sector, is already working under the conditions of the experiment. Now, on the USSR Gosplan's initiative, it is planned to add even more indicators than those already operating at Manometr. Thus, in addition to a level of expenditure per ruble of commodity production, a target is being set for average reduction of proportionate expenditures on basic kinds of materials, fuel, and energy per million rubles of commodity production. Targets for reducing expenditures on materials and the procedure for providing incentives for their fulfillment have been fixed. Reporting remains exceptionally cumbersome on the territorial level.

The "roundtable" also looked at difficulties in developing team financial autonomy as an integral part of planning within plants. The number of teams working on a financial autonomy basis in the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry has increased by almost one-third in the current year.

The number of financially autonomous collectives in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building is also increasing. However, the further development of financial autonomy at the grass-roots level is being delayed by a shortage of measuring instruments and other technical devices for calculating the expenditure of raw and semifinished materials, fuel, and all kinds of energy. So far the situation is being remedied only slowly: the number of these instruments being allocated by the USSR Gossnab is extremely inadequate.

Grass-roots financial autonomy at pacesetting enterprises now takes in whole sections and production processes. Therefore, in addition to the technical aspect of the matter, the inclusion of foremen and engineers in the teams is becoming a pressing need.

The problem has come to an obvious head. So what lies behind this? The editorial office has received an official reply on this matter from the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems signed by its chairman, Yu. Batalin. Unfortunately, we have been unable to discover anything new in it. True, the reply says that the economic experiment creates the most favorable opportunities for enhancing the role of the foreman and section chief within team financial autonomy and for improving the methods for computing and evaluating the activity of collectives' workers, but this is what it then goes on to say: "The introduction of foremen and other engineering and technical personnel into teams whose numbers are below the normative would result in unjustified increases in expenditures on the maintenance of administrative and management personnel and excessive increases in the prime cost of output. In this connection, we should like to cite the viewpoint of K. Prodayvoda, deputy minister of the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, who puts the issue bluntly: The introduction of foremen into teams must be primarily carried out in the interests of improving labor organization in the light of the complexity of the production process itself and the level of its mechanization and automation.

The principles governing the allocation of collective earnings do, of course, still need to be amplified. However, it is also undoubtedly the case that there is nearly always a redistribution of managerial and organizational functions among the section and shift foremen and the teams they are in charge of. Surely it is up to the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems to generalize the results of the exploration being carried out in the collectives?

Questions of retooling enterprises and accelerating the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress remain paramount. To date we have not managed to make any substantial improvement in this direction. On the one hand, the enterprises have not yet "earned" enough money to pay into the production development fund, and, on the other, the very procedure for forming this fund needs to be made more precise. For enterprises where a large amount of the equipment is worn-out or obsolete, the resources being allocated by the normatives are clearly inadequate. The same is true of the resources being directed toward capital construction. The Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building reports that the 1985 subcontracting quotas set by the Gosplan for the main construction ministries have been reduced even by comparison with 1984. However, it is considered there that the procedure for forming and using the production development fund is on the whole meeting the main provisions of the experiment.

The situation is seen differently by the electrical engineers: they are experiencing difficulties in forming this fund. The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has even put forward a proposal to increase the normative. A contradiction? No, that is not the case: sectors operate under varying conditions, and a stable normative does not capture the specificity of each taken individually. Many economists propose in their letters -- and, obviously, sensibly -- the establishment of differentiated normatives depending on the technical level and specific nature of the production in question and the degree of fixed capital depreciation.

Yet another group of sectors, including ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, several machine building ministries, and the light and food industries of a number of republics, are preparing to go over to the new working principles from 1985. Vigorous preparation for the work under the new conditions is in progress everywhere. During the preparation, it is important to assimilate the experience that has been built up, to ensure further improvement of certain of the experiment's provisions, and to take account of each sector's specificity. It is ultimately a question of consistently strengthening financial autonomy, increasing the economic machinery's influence on technical progress, and making better use of manpower, materials, and finance.

BOLDYREV SEEKS IMPROVED PRODUCTION ORGANIZATIONS

PM091457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Boldyrev article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Socialization of Socialist Production"; capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] The economy of the developed socialist society is characterized by its vast scale. Thus, compared with the prewar level, production of industrial output has increased 2,200 percent, while fixed production capital has grown 1,850 percent. Therefore, the organization and further improvement of management of the national economy is becoming a decisive component of our party's economic policy.

1.

A wide-scale economic experiment has recently been in progress in a number of sectors of the USSR national economy. Its basic idea is to extend the rights and, at the same time, the responsibility of sectors, enterprises, and associations in planning the product range, in price formation, in large remuneration, and in improving subcontracted deliveries of products. The first results show that in many cases, more significant results are being achieved during this experiment than before.

Obviously, after certain refinement, the results of the experiment will be made a constituent part of the economic machinery. However, Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, "It is necessary to go further -- toward profound qualitative changes in the national economy." The top-priority problems here are those of sharply raising the efficiency of the utilization of the existing production potential and of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the broad development of autonomous financing principles. Some of these problems are being raised for discussion and require further comprehensive analysis.

The raising of the level of the socialization of labor and production is a condition for successfully resolving economic tasks.

As is known, socialization consists in the number of producers being diminished in each sector. It is accompanied by labor specialization. Many fragmented production processes merge into a single social productive flow. The liquidation of private ownership of the means of production does not complete the socialization process, but is a necessary condition removing the specifically capitalist limits for production specialization, concentration, and combination and, as V.I. Lenin said, for "the SOCIALIZATION of production IN PRACTICE." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 36, p 171)

Scientific and technical progress naturally leads to an increase in the number of different production processes and to a stronger social link between them.

In other words, a unified technological chain of consistent effect upon the object of labor must be established from the extraction of the raw materials through to the production of the finished product. The gradual transition from object to component collaboration and then also to technological (operation) collaboration turns production into a "unified factory." However, despite the efforts being made to develop component and technological specialization (real socialization of production), on the whole, they have still been developed far from sufficiently. Therefore, labor productivity is low in a number of instances, and prime production costs are inordinately high. A component produced in a specialized enterprise costs tens of times less than in nonspecialized plants.

Specialized enterprise can function normally only with efficient collaboration. However, with growth in the scale of production and with the production of more and more new kinds of output, the number of economic ties increases tremendously and the upper echelons of management sometimes find themselves unable to monitor the course of their development satisfactorily enough.

The way to resolve the problem is to set the enterprise or association only the main parameters characterizing the end results of work and to have them establish and monitor all the intermediate indicators and ties themselves.

Ministries and all-union industrial associations are deprived of this option now not only because they do not have the necessary range of rights but, rather, because of their very structure. Today, as a rule, a sector is the sum total of similar, related enterprises and industrial associations manufacturing one and the same product or products of similar production function. It follows from this very fact that the main ties of enterprises are outside their framework and cannot be properly regulated by the ministries.

2.

The scientific and technical revolution with its rapid replacement of equipment, production technology, and products lists insistently demands a different structure of production units, namely, the organization of complexes (combines) constructed either for phases of the manufacturing process or for the comprehensive processing of raw materials. Here, heterogeneous enterprises are united: ranging from extracting, processing, and design organizations to transport and trade organizations. They have a common aim and are subordinate to a single management organ, to the same scientific, design, and technological thinking, and to a single rhythm. The external ties that used to exist at the boundaries between heterogeneous processes become internal ties. Higher planning and economic organs are thereby freed from many concerns associated with production planning and organization and with collaborative deliveries. Of course, other structures are also possible, particularly in the extracting sectors.

The form of production organization according to the type of integrated complexes is widely developed in capitalist countries. But naturally, private enterprise leaves its mark on this process, which is, on the whole, positive and objective: safeguarding themselves against market fluctuations, capitalist firms penetrate other sectors. Therefore, in the system of capitalist conglomerates, there are production facilities technologically unrelated to each other. Under socialism, these deviations are removable.

The economy of developed socialism has the necessary conditions for systematic and efficient work. However, in connection with the fact that different production processes sometimes are not interrelated and each one resolves its own isolated task, the proper end result is not achieved. This can be clearly seen, for example, in the production of textiles and clothing. They are produced in sufficient quantity in the country as a whole, but they are frequently of the wrong color, quality, model, and style.

The point is that the wholesale trade cannot exercise its right to order a certain number of articles in public demand, since the volumes of textile deliveries are preplanned for sewn goods factories. Every year, certain models of suits, blouses, and dresses cannot find buyers at wholesale trade fairs but the industry continues to make them. Thus, the production of clothing is determined not only by public demand, but also by the approved production plan.

Quite a different result is achieved if wholesale trade is the integrating link, not only satisfying but studying and shaping public demand. In our view, it could be directly in charge of retail trade on the one hand, and of sewn goods factories and the production of textiles, dyes, and accessories, even including machine-building plants, on the other. Such a structure would unite production and sales in a single whole.

Production concentration is an important aspect of socialization. Our industry occupies one of the first places in the world in terms of its level: Almost three-fourths of all gross output is produced in plants with more than 1,000 workers.

In addition to the presence of very large plants in Soviet industry, at the start of the current 5-year plan almost half the enterprises (45.9 percent) had industrial production personnel of less than 200 people. As a rule, they have narrow specialization, small-series production, universal equipment, and a full range of main and subsidiary shops. Labor productivity there is 4 times lower and production prime costs 2 to 5 times higher than in large enterprises. It is quite understandable that under such conditions, it is difficult to talk of a considerable rise in production efficiency.

However, the problem does not boil down to the liquidation of small enterprises. It is not concentration in general, but concentration of specialized production that is progressive now. Labor productivity and the capital-output ratio at an enterprise not only depend on the total volume of output produced, but are largely determined by the extent of its homogeneity. A small enterprise in terms of the number of workers, equipped with highly productive equipment, can concentrate in itself a considerable proportion of the national economic production of a particular product. Consequently, an increase in the size of plants and factories is important not in itself, but as a precondition for further specialization.

The quickest and most radical solution to the question when organizing large-scale modern specialized production is to turn small enterprises into narrowly specialized branches of large firms and associations and to fit them with automated equipment.

The experience of a number of industrially developed countries confirms the tremendous economic efficiency of this process. Approximately three decades ago, Japan in particular, had a large number of handicraft workshops with a very low level of labor productivity. Drawn into the orbit of industrial corporations, they were turned into narrowly specialized enterprises supplying certain components for assembly. That made it possible to substantially enhance labor productivity and product quality.

Production concentration is possible on a significant scale not only by uniting enterprises, but also by using the waste from the main production process and the underutilized equipment of many plants and factories on contractual terms with the head firm specializing in the production of a particular end product. In this, the integrator has the preferential right to the product's design development, the organization of the sales market, and the specialization of subcontractors.

Such concentration is particularly important in the production of consumer goods, including complex domestic machines. It rules out duplication, directs the efforts of many enterprises into a planned channel, and creates conditions for a rapid transition to the production of progressive models.

This is accounted for by the fact that every enterprise cannot provide ancillary production with the appropriate technological basis and modern design.

3.

Production integration units can be on very different scales, including ones which incorporate a system of daughter and granddaughter enterprises and so forth, installation, start-up and adjustment, and construction components, and trade and services organizations. The role and significance of such production units (firms, associations) in the reproduction process are very significant, and therefore the degree of their economic independence must also be high.

In planning, the need to set them quantitative tasks (volume of output produced in units, in tons, and in cost terms) falls away. It is enough to determine the qualitative task: the full satisfaction of the public need for certain use values [potrebitelnyye stoimosti]. The chief form in price formation could be contractual prices established in agreement with trade and with state control over the validity of those prices, as well as their regularization for certain goods (basic foodstuffs, the range of children's goods, luxury items, and so forth).

In the sphere of finance, labor, and wages it is, in our view, advisable to establish fixed payments into the budget, a normative for wages per ruble of output produced, and, where necessary, ceilings on labor resources.

It is important to note that the state is not relaxing control over the planned nature of the sectors' development and over the priority production of certain goods. But, naturally, the forms of this control are changing. The center of gravity is shifting toward financially autonomous levers: the norm for payments into the budget, the volume of crediting, the size of the discount rate, and resource provision.

With this system, the USSR Gosplan and its local organs are better able to monitor the implementation of targeted social, scientific, and technical programs and the development of large territorial production complexes.

The further socialization of socialist production is a necessary condition for the more active introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology into life. This is accounted for, first, by the fact that with the functioning of integrated production complexes, the necessary incentives are ensured for making full use of technical innovations and, consequently, for increasing production and improving the quality of the output being produced. Second, small and medium enterprises, of which there is still a large number in our economy, are incapable of both introducing and, more importantly, making efficient use of new highly productive equipment. At small enterprises of a universal nature, there is limited potential for the automation and comprehensive mechanization of heavy and manual operations and, consequently, the implementation of programs for reducing manual labor. It is partly for this reason that robot equipment is still not always being introduced and utilized satisfactorily. In other words, highly concentrated, specialized production is a powerful lever for accelerating scientific and technical progress.

With the change in the structure of production, real new possibilities are opened up in the standardization of assemblies and components of the output being produced. Standardization is another term fo production specialization, and there are many unresolved problems here. It is enough to recall that there are 130 models of domestic refrigerators alone, 100 models of washing machines, and 70 of vacuum cleaners, all in current use. The extent of their standardization is extremely small, and as a result, there is frequently a lack of spare parts to repair complex domestic equipment. Ministries and departments are entrusted with the task of developing standardized complexes of assemblies and components in order to go over to the production of equipment based on them. However, this task has still not been resolved. Moreover, models of uniform elements of domestic equipment are becoming increasingly diverse.

Raising the level of socialization of socialist production could lead to a 100-200 percent increase in labor productivity in a number of spheres of the national economy, even with the existing technical base. If account is also taken of the fact that production expansion can be achieved on the same production sites, then there will be a very significant total saving of live and embodied labor.

The problem of the socialization of production does not resolve itself. What is needed here is great organizational work by party committees and economic and planning organs. "...Socialization differs from simple confiscation," V.I. Lenin wrote, "precisely in the fact that it is possible to confiscate with 'determination' alone, and without the ability to take correctly into account and to correctly distribute, WHILE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SOCIALIZE WITHOUT THAT ABILITY." (Vol 37, p 294)

The experience of economic management accumulated over the years of socialist building and the existence of highly skilled cadres are a reliable guarantee that we are in a position to further improve production organization. This will make a real contribution to resolving the task set by the party of intensifying the national economy in every possible way.

COAL PRODUCTION DOWN; INEFFICIENCY BLAMED

LD111757 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] We were told today at the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry that, despite the successes of individual collectives, coal extraction in the 10 months of this year compared with the same period last year is down by 3.26 million tons.

A tense situation has built up with the stockpiling of coal supplies that are needed by the national economy and the population for winter. All this is happening because of the inefficient use of mining technology and a low standard of production and labor organization.

The example of the Donetskugol miners shows the kind of reserves that are at the miners' disposal.

BRIEFS

LENINAKAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- Leninakan industrial enterprise collectives have fulfilled the 10-month plan for gross output 5 days ahead of schedule. They have produced over R10 million worth of electric appliances, machine tools, sewn products, woolen products, and others by the end of October. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 84 GF]

EDITORIAL VIEWS LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM

PM121131 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Program of Creation"]

[Text] The steady improvement of the Soviet working people's living standards is the highest aim of the CPSU's activity. Pursuing this aim, our party takes constant pains to further develop agriculture, a key sector of the country's economy. Over the past four 5-year plans, approximately R740 billion in capital investments have been allocated for the expansion and qualitative renewal of its production capital. The current stage of the CPSU's agrarian policy opened with the decisions of the Central Committee March (1965) Plenum and has been further developed at the subsequent party congresses and plenums. The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, at which the Food Program was adopted, played a special role.

Consistently adhering to the economic strategy elaborated at the congresses and plenums, our party has now again raised a most important question directly connected with increasing the people's well-being. The CPSU Central Committee plenum, which has only just ended, examined major additional measures aimed at the resolution of the food problem on the basis of the intensification of agricultural production and extensive land reclamation.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko's brilliant and wide-ranging speech contained an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture. The report of Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, set out in detail the Long-Term Program of Land Reclamation and Enhancing the Efficiency of the Use of Reclaimed Land With a View To Steadily Building up the Country's Food Stock, approved earlier by the Central Committee Politburo.

Only 2 years have elapsed since the Food Program was adopted, but we can already say with conviction that it has been a fruitful period. The total production of agricultural products in the current and past year will exceed that of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan by approximately R20 billion. There have also been visible changes in livestock raising. The average annual production of milk increased by 7.4 million metric tons, of meat by 1.4 million metric tons, and of eggs by 4.6 billion. In short, the first results show that the Food Program is being translated into reality and the Soviet people can see this for themselves.

At the same time, the Central Committee plenum noted that the growth rate of the production of agricultural products still does not meet the increased demand, and that in a number of areas in the sector, the situation remains difficult. Despite all the results achieved, the situation in the supply of food products, and especially meat, to the population in many cities remain tight. This worries the party Central Committee and is an object of its daily concern. The additional large-scale measures examined by the plenum are particularly aimed at the further development of the agro-industrial complex and the transformation of agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy. "It is not a question of a shirking of emphasis in our directives, but of a quest for truly innovative and creative approaches," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the plenum. "Proceeding from this premise, the Central Committee has now raised the question of the large-scale development of land reclamation, regarding it as a decisive factor in further boosting agriculture and a way to steadily build up the country's food stock."

Natural factors are also taken into consideration here. It must not be forgotten that in our country more than 60 percent of arable land is located in drought-stricken areas, and a substantial amount is located in excessively wet zones. This is true particularly of the RSFSR, which accounts for a substantial share of the production of agricultural products. Droughts have occurred with increasing frequency in recent years, and this naturally affects the harvest of grain, feed, vegetables, and other crops, and there are big fluctuations in yields.

We are facing the truly colossal task of minimizing agriculture's vulnerability to the vagaries of the weather. The decisions adopted by the Central Committee plenum open up a major new stage in enhancing land fertility. It is planned to increase the area under irrigation or drainage by 50 percent within a relatively short period. This will enable us to double yields of arable products from this land. As a result, the country will be able to obtain almost 50 percent of its total agricultural production irrespective of the weather.

In the RSFSR, it is planned to double the area of reclaimed land, increasing it to 18-19.5 million hectares. It is planned to create major commodity grain and corn production zones on irrigated land in the North Caucasus and the Lower Volga region. The practice of organizing specialized farms for the production of warm-climate vegetables and cucurbits will be continued in Astrakhan and Volgograd Oblasts. A new step forward will be taken in the development of land reclamation in Siberia and the Far East. The construction of the Aleyskaya and Burlinskaya irrigation systems in Altay Kray and the Yuzhno-Omskaya irrigation system, comprising a GES and a reservoir, on the Irtysh will be completed.

The scale is impressive. However, it is not the only outstanding feature. The main point is the creation of major zones of guaranteed production of agricultural products using industrial techniques -- a kind of grain, feed, and vegetable factory. For this purpose, modern, mechanized, and essentially automated systems, scientifically substantiated farming methods, and advanced techniques are to be utilized. The practice of harvest programming must be introduced on a broader scale.

These are not just major tasks; they are of a fundamentally new nature. Are we capable of resolving these tasks now? Without a doubt. Our agriculture is well equipped with machines, intensive crop strains and hybrids have been created, the production of mineral fertilizers is increasing, and agro-industrial associations as the main form of integration between agriculture and industry are gaining in strength, particularly at the rayon level. The team contract is gaining ground in rural areas.

We already have many practical examples of the intensive use of land based on reclamation and the introduction of intensive techniques and new strains of agricultural crops. The "Putik Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray was named at the plenum as being this kind of farm. After an irrigation system had been built, the yields of perennial grasses and silage crops rose there to 128 quintals of feed units per hectare against 5 quintals before. Grain crop yields have trebled. Dozens of farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone could be cited where crop yields from reclaimed land have doubled or trebled.

The point now is to use all reclaimed land, every hectare of it, efficiently and to strive for high returns.

Unfortunately at a number of places the struggle to achieve the producted yields from improved land is not regarded by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agricultural and water resources organizations as their paramount task. Certain farms, even in areas where millions of rubles have been spent on major irrigations systems, produce intolerably low harvests.

How is one to explain this? As a rule it is the result of mismanagement, unsatisfactory organization of irrigation, and other failures to comply with agricultural practices.

Shortcomings in a number of rayons in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where one-fifth of farms have grain yields below 12 quintals, stem from the same reasons. Improved land is used inefficiently in Pskov, Kostroma, Novgorod, and Kalinin Oblasts. It should also be noted that for many years, yields from rehabilitated land have not increased in virtually one-half of the RSFSR's oblasts. As was noted at the plenum, in Rostov Oblast, for instance, almost 30 percent less grain, feed, and other products are obtained from irrigated land compared with the Crimean Oblast, where natural conditions in the steppe rayons are the same.

The party Central Committee plenum has set us the task of improving the utilization of reclaimed land. In this connection, much attention was paid to questions of the modernization of irrigation and drainage systems and the need to improve the quality of construction work, introduce industrial techniques, and improve the structure of sowings on improved land. The question of a comprehensive approach to the whole process of land reclamation was highlighted in particular. Water conservancy construction, the assimilation of rehabilitated land, the development of kolkhozes and sovkhozes located on this land -- all these questions must be coordinated from the very beginning.

The effectiveness of the use of reclaimed land directly depends on the quality of the work done. The broad program for the period through the year 2000 calls for a decisive improvement in the organization of land reclamation construction, an enhanced level of industrialization, consolidation of the production base, and improved design and development work. Miscalculations and mistakes made here are particularly damaging.

The scale of the outlined plans must not be allowed to overshadow questions pertaining to the implementation of very simple land reclamation measures that make it possible to substantially improve the state of fields, meadows, and pastures at low costs. However, in certain places, such measures are pushed into the background without any justification. This practice was denounced at the plenum. Big reserves for enhancing yields lie in irrigation utilizing local resources [maloye orosheniye]. Making rational use of local runoff and underground waters and building ponds and water reservoirs, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are already irrigating substantial areas. At the same time, it was emphasized that land reclamation questions must be viewed not just in terms of the development of drainage and the irrigation of land. Great importance attaches to liming acid soils, applying gypsum to alkaline soils, combating wind and water erosion, and field-protection forestation -- in short, using the whole arsenal of high-standard farming techniques. And here we must not rely solely on specialized detachments: kolkhozes and sovkhozes can achieve a great deal by relying on their own devices or in cooperation with water resources organizations.

The outlined program devotes much attention to the problem of the rational, thrifty utilization of water resources. It was noted that in many regions they are being used wastefully.

Major work is planned on the construction of installations in the first stage of the project to switch part of the flow of northern rivers and lakes to the Volga basin.

The implementation of these tasks demands a radically improved organization of this matter and better cooperation between the various services, and primarily between agricultural and water resources organs. Unfortunately, at present, their responsibility for the utilization of reclaimed land and for the implementation of plans drawn up earlier is too low. The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized that we must resolutely eradicate the dissipation of effort, and often also narrow departmentalism, which harm the cause.

Enhanced efficiency in land reclamation must be striven for through joint efforts, in a businesslike and constructive manner, and with a high sense of responsibility to the party and government. The rayon agro-industrial associations must tackle these problems with a greater sense of purpose and persistency.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum has determined that the realization of this great creative plan to enhance land fertility will be the shock labor sphere in the coming years. Success will depend on every worker's and every collective's understanding of the political significance of these tasks and the organization of this work at every work station. This is where party committees and soviet and economic organs at the local level must focus their organizational and political work. It is important to unremittingly monitor the implementation of the Central Committee plenum decisions and elaborate precise plans for the implementation of the large-scale program, bearing in mind local conditions and characteristics and displaying a creative approach, economic know how, and enterprise. At the same time, higher demands must be made on effective reclamation work and the results achieved in farming on improved land.

Here a special role belongs to kolkhoz and sovkhoz primary party organizations, land reclamation subdivisions, people's controllers, and rural party raykoms. By intensifying educational work among the people and seeking to improve their working and living conditions and professional skills, these bodies are expected to strive for better organization and order and foster a sense of high responsibility in every worker for the work with which he has been entrusted.

The program outlined by the CPSU Central Committee plenum has been warmly approved by the working people. The first reactions received by the editorial office testify that the program has been received as a nationwide cause. For Communists the elaboration of these specific plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term is an integral part of their preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Soviet people have well understood that the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Central Committee plenum will be a worthy contribution to the steady buildup of the country's food stock and the further enhancement of our people's well being.

ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON LAND IMPROVEMENT

LD091158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Now, comrades, we have an interview with a scientist. The October 1984 Plenum of the party Central Committee outlined integrated measures for the development of land improvement. This is a matter of nationwide importance. Specialists from many sectors of the economy, including scientists of course, are taking part in it. Our correspondent Sergey Medvedev interviewed Academician Boris Borisovich Shumakov of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science:

[Begin recording] [Shumakov] The most important point to make is that, as both Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov noted at the plenum, the return from improved land is unfortunately still inadequate. There are very many reasons for the low effectiveness of improved land. But one important reason is the fact that, unfortunately, science has still not established the best possible methods for cultivating various crops in all regions of the country. A new stage in the further, efficient use of improved land is the introduction of methods for the programmed receipt of harvests on irrigated land. A wide-ranging production experiment is already being carried out this year. The programmed harvests method is being introduced on 3.2 million hectares of irrigated land this year.

[Medvedev] In which regions is this method now being used?

[Shumakov] The method is being used in virtually all regions in which irrigated farming has been developed -- in Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the Volga valley, North Caucasus, Moldavia, and the Ukraine. However, the information available to us at the moment indicates that this method is not being introduced in all areas in the way we would like it to be. The main reason is that farms still have not been able to adapt to the new method, which envisages efficient implementation of all operations in the technological cycle. If one link in the chain breaks down, it immediately causes a reduction in the harvest. In other words, the method breaks down immediately and the programmed harvest level is not achieved.

Virtually all indices for the programming of harvests are being fulfilled in Stavropol Kray. In other words, big harvests of grain corn, silage corn, alfalfa, and soya have already been obtained. Meanwhile, in neighboring Rostov Oblast no indices of the program are being fulfilled. Of course, there are always a host of excuses. It is claimed that fertilizer was not supplied in time, irrigation could not be carried out at the appointed time because there was a shortage of water, and so on. But, of course, none of these excuses are worth anything. This is because, in general, we are losing the harvest. We are losing what we should receive from every irrigated hectare.

[Medvedev] Boris Borisovich, one of the most important tasks set by the plenum was the quickest possible introduction of progressive irrigation methods and technologies that save power and resources. The level of mechanization and automation of surface irrigation must be raised as quickly as possible. What specific measures will be carried out?

[Shumakov] Well, specific measures are now being drawn up for inclusion in next year's plan. They will provide for wide-ranging application of plans drafted in Kirgizia and here in Moscow Oblast, at Kolomna, for the introduction of mechanized methods of surface irrigation, in particular the use of troughs that make it possible to supply water to irrigation furrows with the participation of man and the use of pipelines with nozzles that automatically open and directly supply water to the fields. These devices must go into production. They must go into production on a wide scale as quickly as possible. In practice, these devices have already been designed. Therefore, our efforts must now be directed toward producing them on a wide scale and then putting them to use.

[Medvedev] Nevertheless, we have seen how many highly effective scientific developments have been slow to make their mark in agricultural production. The application of these developments continues to be a slow process. This applies to land improvement, in particular. What is hampering this process most?

[Shumakov] In our view the farms responsible for applying these developments do not curently have very strong material incentives to introduce them on a broad scale. They have got used to the old technology. The application of the new technology is not materially stimulated. Therefore it is not making headway. Agricultural scientists together with local government and party bodies are now planning a new system for applying scientific achievements in production, which will ensure that the designers of the new technology and those who must use it have an incentive to do so. We think this will be an effective step toward rapid application of the achievements of science in production. [end recording]

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON WINTERING

LD111435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 NOv 84

[Correspondent Natalya Vartanyan interview with Vyacheslav Mikhalyovich Kozhnevnikov, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Livestock Production of the USSR Agriculture Ministry; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich, the first month for over-wintering cattle has ended. What have been the results for workers in this sector?

[Answer] Over the greater part of the country, October, on the whole, was favorable for livestock production. The start of the over-wintering period was marked by complex weather conditions for livestock workers in Siberia, the Urals, the Far East, and Kazakhstan. In the first month of wintering, many of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes secured a fair increase in animal productivity. Throughout the country as a whole, purchases of milk, cattle, and poultry in October increased by 5 percent over the corresponding period last year. Egg purchases increased by 6 percent. Overall, since the start of the year, up to 1 November, the increase over last year's figures for sales to the state has been 870,000 metric tons of meat, 2.5 million metric tons of milk, and more than 1 billion eggs.

In October there was a steady increase in livestock production on farms in many oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Moldavia, and the Transcaucasus republics. I would like to note the achievements by livestock farm workers in Lithuania and Belorussia. Kokkhozes and sovkhozes in those union republics fulfilled their annual plans for milk sales to the state ahead of schedule, by the anniversary of the Great October Revolution. In November, too, animal productivity there is higher than last year's level. The foundation for the success of front-ranking livestock farm collectives is their efficient production organization; fully-nutritive feeding of animals from the very start of the over-wintering period; the smooth operation of feed preparation plants, machinery and equipment; and the creation of favorable working and social conditions for livestock farm workers.

This, however, is not the situation on all livestock farms. There were reduced sales of milk and meat in October on farms in Kirgizia. Over the past month, milk sales to the state have been less than last year on livestock farms in Kazakhstan, Turkmenia, Donetsk, Kirov, Voronezh, Omsk and Volgograd Oblasts, and Bashkir ASSR. In November, animal productivity has been lower than last year on many farms in Gorkiy, Saratov, Amur, and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts, Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays, and Udmurt ASSR. The chief reason for this, as analysis shows, is disruption in the feeding of animals. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes were not able to lay in reserve stocks of feed for livestock farms in good time during the autumn period because of bad roads, and this immediately disrupted their normal working rhythm. Experience shows that any disruption in the operation of livestock farms leads to irrecoverable losses in output, requiring several weeks to restore their production levels.

Questions of timely deliveries of feed must be contstantly kept in mind; teams of machine operators must be permanently assigned to this work, and their wages must be directly related to the level of animal productivity. Particular care must be shown in preparing feed for animal consumption. Virtually all farms now have feed preparation plants, and it is very important that all are put into operation. However, not everywhere is this work being given proper attention. Feed preparation plants are being used inefficiently on a number of farms in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Perm and Chita Oblasts, and Krasnoyarsk Kray.

SPACE PROBE TO VENUS, HALLEY'S COMET DESCRIBED

LD102134 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; special correspondent S. Slipchenko report from assembly and test building at Baykonur Cosmodrome]

[Text] In accordance with the "Vega" international scientific project, two automatic stations will be launched in December 1984 from the Baykonur Cosmodrome to fly to the planet Venus and then on to the famous Halley's Comet.

Two stations like this will approach Venus 6 days apart and drop research platforms on to its surface; then, changing their flight angle slightly by engaging like a gear into the planet's gravitation, they will move off to meet Halley's Comet, which should appear in March 1986.

The first part of the project, involving a study of the Venusian atmopshere, is an amazing scheme. Aerostat modules will be released over the planet's surface. They are now already in their casings, and for the first time in all the years that Venus has been studied, they will provide scientists with information about the direction and velocity of the planet's atmospheric flows.

As far as the second part of the project is concerned, the specialists from various countries that we met both here in this building and in the laboratories of the Space Research Institute all say the same thing: Our generation is in luck. And so it is: Halley's Comet comes into view from Earth only once every 76 years. These specialists will be the first in history to touch -- as they say here -- the substance of the comet.

[Video switches to interview with project leader Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev] [Sagdeyev] Nature has presented us with tasks never before encountered. First of all, there is the task of meeting up with a swarm of dust particles, each of which is flying at a speed of about 80 km a second. So the whole station, with its complex, expensive and sensitive instruments, has to be able to withstand the enormous force of impact by each particle, even though they might weigh just 1 milligram. Well, today you cannot see the screen.

[Slipchenko] It is not finished yet, and that is right -- there is no screen.

[Sagdeyev] But in a few days there will be a screen here. It has already been developed. It was designed through the use of computers and was modeled using powerful lasers and other means of creating high-pulsed pressures.

Then, the second task is the navigation of a ship like this. Today, when Halley's Comet can already be observed with a telescope and astronomers have been tracking it for about a year, its orbit is known with quite a large degree of error -- in the order of 10,000-20,000 km. We need data at least 10 times more precise.

So our launch will take place when the orbit of Halley's Comet is not known to the precise degree that we need. The main maneuvers, the main flight correction, should take place as soon as the most precise possible data is obtained at the end of next year, 1985.

[Slipchenko] For thousands of years people tried to foretell the future the comets. Halley's Comet was the subject of legends, and people were afraid of it. But in just a little over 17 months' time, mankind -- by means of the television cameras intalled on the stations -- will for the first time be able to step into the comet's gas and see the glow of its substance. That will happen at a distance of about 175 million km from the earth.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS 1608 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD141154 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos 1608, intended for continuing the exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 275 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 205 km, inclination of the orbit -- 70 degrees. The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION CHIEF INTERVIEWED

PM091445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 October 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Interview with Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Maksurov, leader of the Soviet Antarctic expedition, by A. Muratov: "To the Icy Continent" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The first detachment of members of the 30th Soviet antarctic expedition fly out of Leningrad 21 October. The journey south starts by traveling east -- the polar expedition members will transfer onto the Baykal motor ship in Vladivostok.

D.D. Maksutov, leader of the Soviet antarctic expedition, came to the telephone at the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute in Leningrad.

[Muratov] Dmitriy Dmitriyevich, who are the members of the present jubilee Antarctic expedition?

[Maksutov] There will be almost 600 of us, or to be more exact -- 598 scientists and technicians. Some of them will remain for the winter, others will return home with the onset of winter in the Southern Hemisphere. A second plane will also fly to Vladivostok 22 October, and next day a IL-18D plane will set off for Molodezhnaya Station, via Odessa, Cairo, Aden, and Maputo.

We have two ships for freight: the Kapitan Myshevskiy diesel ship and the Pavel Korchagin motor ship. This time they are carrying a particularly large quantity of construction materials: It is planned to open a new Soviet station in the Antarctic -- the eighth -- code-named so far "Progress".

[Muratov] What are the special features of the 30th expedition's program?

[Maksutov] Our expedition will complete the research of the "geophysical site" program, which was begun several years ago: We will remove the network of gauges recording changes in magnetic variations, extending from Mirnyy station for 1,500 km into the heart of the continent. Work is developing on the "climatic monitoring" program, whose data is necessary to analyze changes in our planet's climate. Work on Lake Biver is being considerably extended. This deep lake has been studied very little, its hydrology is very unusual, and specialists expect interesting results. Geological and geophysical research will be conducted at the "Soyuz" temporary summer base by a detachment of 14 men, including our guest from the GDR, Doctor Hoffman. Colleagues from France and Cuba will work in this year's Soviet Antarctic expedition in the Antarctic.

[Muratov] Where will the major construction work, for which you are dispatching materials, start?

[Maksutov] It is planned to build new accommodation and work facilities at the Russkaya station, and we will install facilities at Molodezhnaya and Mirnyy stations. There is a lot of work to do at Vostok station where, as you know, there was severe damage as a result of a diesel station fire. We have learned quite well to build in the extreme conditions of the Antarctic, but however reliable the installations are, hurricane winds, frost, and snow drifts do their damage, so every expedition has to engage in repair work on accommodation and laboratories.

CONTAINER SHIP LEAVES FOR INDIAN, PACIFIC OCEANS

PM121627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On A Long Voyage"]

[Text] Gorkiy 7 Nov -- The Professor Bubnov, a new ocean-going container ship built by the Oka shipyard in Navashino for the Sakhalin Steamship Company, set off today on a voyage across two oceans -- the Indian and Pacific.

The motor vessel is intended for work in high latitudes, low temperatures, and ice floes. The ship's hull can be heated and is ice-strengthened -- the ship's bow and sides are made of reinforced metal. The living accommodation has additional heating. The motor vessel is capable of calling into river ports with a full cargo.

"Our route will take us along the Oka, the Volga and the Don into the Black Sea," (?A. Konkin), the ship's captain, said. "After loading up there we shall begin our 5-year plan vigil. We are glad that the ship's working life is beginning on the Soviet people's big holiday."

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE ANNOUNCED

LD132302 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] A new diesel locomotive has been built at Voroshilovgrad October Revolution Production Association. The first model, TE-136, is virtually the same size as its predecessors; however, its power is twice that of the majority of them. It has 6,000 hp in a single unit, with a pull of 48 metric tons. The locomotive has powerful rheostat brakes, and automatic maintenance of speed on long inclines. The locomotive is going for work trials, to spend many months on the railroads of Donbass and in north and central Asia.

BRIEFS

PENZA OBTAINS DIRECT DIALING -- People in the Penza Oblast rayon center of Kolyshley can now make direct phone calls to many of the country's towns. This is possible thanks to a new communications link with an automatic telephone station. An extensive reorganization of the telephone network is now underway in Penza Oblast; in most farms and rayons; automatic stations are in use and about 20,000 rural subscribers already have direct dialing facilities. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Nov 84 LD]